LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of 8 which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 37 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date 1921.	Steamer.		Tons.
16th April	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
23rd ,,	MANTUA	..	10,902
30th ,,	RIELLA	..	6,702
7th May	SOMALI	..	6,794
14th ,,	NALDERA	..	15,825
21st ,,	MOREA	..	10,890
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,572
4th June	SARDINIA	..	6,580
11th ,,	DONGOLA	..	8,056
18th ,,	MALWA	..	10,941
25th ,,	NORE	..	6,703

Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. The running of this train via Boulogne has been resumed and the train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and the accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12-10-0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

Date 1921	Steamer.		Tons.
20th April	MASHOBRA	..	8,288
5th May.	MANDALA	..	8,246

P. O. SAILING FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date 1921	Steamer		Remarks
22nd April	MALWA	..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
10th May	DUNERA	..	Calls Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
20th ,,	MARKUNDA	..	Calls Colombo, Fremantal Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.		Remarks.
8th April ..	LINGA	.. .. ..	Karachi direct.
11th ,, ..	LHASA	.. .. ..	Karachi Coasting 10 a.m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passag P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Yoshida Maru No. 1.	J. Satow.	3,303	4th April	15th April
Bombay Maru.	S. Irie.	4,352	9th April	22nd April
*Heinan Maru		4364	14th April	20th April
Calcutta Maru.	G Matsushita	5,339	21st April	3rd May
Wakasa Maru.	B. Tsuda.	6,074	12th May	24th May
Hakata Maru.	T. Sasaki.	5,970	23rd May	4th June

*This Steamer as no Passenger accomodation.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Liverpool Maru.	K. Takahashi.	10th April.	10th April.
Goa Maru ..	S. Kondo ..	7th ,,	2nd ,,
Malay Maru ..	T. Shimazaki	22nd ,,	30th ,,
Luzon Maru ..	Y. Ishikawa.	27th ,,	4th May.
Kasado Maru ..	W. Muir	27th ,,	8th ,,
Indus Maru ..	R. Yano.	3rd May.	15th ,,
Saigon Maru	T Watanabe	10th ,,	20th ,,

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISD CAPITAL.
2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 ..... 3.54.52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ..... 2,71.41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; Sir Robert Aitken.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE.
2. Princes Street, E. C. 2,
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad (Sind)
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Karachi
Allahabad	Lahore
Alleppy	Lucknow
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Bangalore	Madura
Bellary	Managalore
Benares	Masulipatam
Bimlipatam	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Rd.)	Poona
Calcutta (Park St.)	Quetta
Calicut	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cawnpore	Rangoon
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Salem
Chittagong	Secunderabad
Cocanada (Outstations Rajamundry and Narasapur)	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Cochin	Simla
Coimbators (Sub-agency Elode)	Sholapur
Colombo	Sukkur
Dacca	Surat
Delhi	Tellichery
Gunter (Outstation Bezwada)	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Deccan) (Sub-agency Parbhan	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys &c., may be had on application at any of the local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara,	Bombay,
Baghdad,	Calcutta,
Bahrein,	Colombo,
Basrah,	Hillah,
Basrah City	Mosul.

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £ 995,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 266,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.. £1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt. Chairman,
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 19,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Sembo
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabursho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

50-52, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. P. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7.58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 2,23,78,335
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 29, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

INSURE
YOUR
MOTOR
(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)
WITH THE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., LD.
Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Agency Applications Invited.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20.00,000
laims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 20,00.000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds 7,00,000
Claims paid about 27,50,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.
LALCHAND SARMA, K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Asst. Secretary, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Poona City — Head Office Lahore.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the

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HYPNOTIC

Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet.

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TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

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WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.,
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.

Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

HEAD OFFICE,
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & Co
Managing Agents
Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier;
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary*
Bundee Road, Karachi,
M. R. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
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33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

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ESPECIALITIES: Mineral Acids, Industrial Chemicals, Laboratory furnitures, Fitting and Metalic Apparatus.

IMPORTERS OF: Chemicals, Biologicals, Bacteriological and other apparatus, Reagents and Chemicals, Photographic, Pyrotechnic Electroplating etc.

For Price lists, apply to

The Oriental Industrial Co.
Chmical Works, Manictolla, Calcutta.
Office: 9, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED
the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

For Particulars and Prices write to—

G. S. RANADE & CO
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No 4.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

Dinner Table a Speciality,

Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisny and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.

Catering a Speciality.

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(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ)
Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000= £ 6,666,660
RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,284= „ 3,542,774
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:	Singapore	Penang
CHINA	Shanghai,	Hongkong
JAPAN	Kobe	

BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JET BLACK (Lumps)—Suitable to Cabinet Makers, just received. For particulars write to DATTA DASS & Co., Vadgadi, Bombay 3. R 2942

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—A new batch of students wishing to be prepared for General Commercial and Specialised Banking Courses for examination in 1922 is being enrolled. Special classes throughout the vacation. Apply immediately, GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort. R 2956

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart young man with knowledge of filing, one knowing 'RONEO' filing preferred. Apply Box No. 2043, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" C9039

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT CLERKS for Flour Mill in Bombay. Pay according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to C. P. GUPTA, Girdharilal Mullick, Duncan Road, Bombay. R2975

WANTED.—A competent NIGHT PORTER for a First Class Hotel in Bombay. Those having previous experience of the work should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2038, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 9015

AN EXPERT TYPIST, with knowledge of shorthand experience in Commercial firms preferred, good prospects. Apply with particulars of qualifications, etc., BIRLA Bros., LD., Churchgate street. R 2972

WANTED—A highly competent CARDER, SPINNER and an ASSISTANT with special practicle knowledge of the Carding Department for an up-country Mill. Apply to Box No. 2028, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8982

WANTED.—AGENTS for selling our Hand Cotton Spinning Machine, price Rs. 15. Automatic Hand Loom, price Rs. 250, Sugar, Oil, Rice and other classes of machines, Engines, etc., B. D. BERY and Co., Manufacturing Engineers, 43, Ripon Street, Calcutta. R 2857

FOR THE NATIONAL SCHOOL HOSPET WANTED—PATRIOTIC young and self-sacrificing graduates and under-graduates from 22-5-21. Applications with terms and qualifications are to be sent so as to reach the Secretary before 25-4-21. Knowledge of Kanarese or Sanskrit is essential. (By order) SECRETARY. 8963

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT of experience—thoroughly conversant with Limited Liabilities Company rules—Banking and Exchange accounts, able to close books and draw up balance sheets. Previous experience in big commercial houses essentially necessary. Apply Box No. 2018, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Two LINO-TYPE OPERATORS for a Bombay daily, one to work on No. 14 Model and the other on No. 4 Model, the former must be a good job hand and quick in operation with a knowledge of machine parts. Decent salary to really good men. Apply to Box No. 500 Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED for the Tanganyika Territory (Late German East Africa) Administration— One CABLE JOINTER, six WIREMEN and one OVERHEAD LINESMAN for Electric Power House. Must be capable men, well experienced in Electric Light installation work or Contractor Class work. Apply personally with testimonials to COWASJEE DINSHAW AND BROS., 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. R 2963

WANTED for service in Persia, First Class SHORTHAND TYPISTS, (preferably with general Clerical experience also). Salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 per month according to qualifications. Also required CLERKS with good general office experience. Salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per month. In both cases quarters and Medical attendance are provided free. Apply Box No. 2030, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8992

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN Energetic Mohamedan youth. Having sound experience in business and office lines worked as sales man in sundy goods Department also Japan experience can speak Japanese Language fulently. Apply Box No. 2040 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2977

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—MOTOR, 460-480 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles, 80-100 H. P. Reply giving full particulars make, condition and price required, to Box No. 2029, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8985

WANTED.—Mules and Ring Frames Newor secondhand quotation and full particulars through Box No. 2039, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2973

WANTED.—PURCHASERS for 1st and 2nd Class Coal Properties and Collieries. For particulars apply Box No. 2042, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2979

WANTED—Second-hand 8 to 10 WEFT RING FRAMES in good condition and working order to spin 16 to 20s counts, any make. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mill, Ltd., Indore. C8791

WANTED.—AN INFLUENTIAL PERSON to start a Branch Office in the Bombay Presidency for the Provincial Insurance Company, Ltd., Calcutta, on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 per month rising to Rs. 300 by annual increment of Rs. 25 each year plus commission on collection. A guarantee for the disposal of 500 shares of the Company within three months, is required from the selected candidate. Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS, Provincial Insurance, Co., Ltd., 98/4, Clive Street, CALCUTTA. C 8981

MACHINERY & TOOLS ETC.,

NEW LATHE FOR SALE—Stanley Lathe, 8½ x 10 Gap bed solid spindle Lathe complete. For particulars apply to DR. RANADE, New Bazar Bijapur. C8912

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

ON VIEW—Mrs. Gibbs valuable old blackwood open carved and other furniture and garden, etc. Sale on 17th April, SUNDAY, at Winter Road, Malabar Hill, BENNETT and Co. R2927A

ROSE HEAD DECK NAILS—Large stocks of above on hand for immediate delivery sizes 2in. to 8in. WALMER & Co., 11, Hummum Street, Bombay. R2968

PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR WANTED

FOR SALE.—PROPERTY, situated on Bhavani peth Road, admeasuring two acres and six Gunthas in area. It includes two nice bunglows, large compound, forty stables and some out-houses realsing rent amounting to Rs. 5,000 per year or even more. Best and rare opportunity for good investment. For further particulars apply to YESHVANT NARAYAN JOSHI, B.A. LL.B., Pleader, 626, Budhwar peth, Dr. Bhagvats Dispensary Poona city. 9026

HOUSE & FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOW at Lonavla till 10th Jue, Rent moderate. Please apply BIRLA BROTHERS, LIMITED, Churchgate Street. R 2971

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 16th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Ramnavami) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th April, 1921. C 8956

THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 (one hundred only) per share, free of income-tax, has been declared for the half-year ended 31st December, 1920, and that the same will be paid, on production of the share certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, on and after Monday the 18th April, 1921, between 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 3rd April, 1921.

By order of the Board,
for the Emp. Edw. Spg. & Mfg Co., Ltd.,
B. D. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th April, 1921. C8977

NOTICE.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, POONA.

NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for Subovorseers, Mechanical and Electrical Apprentices commence from June 1921.

Candidates for the admission to the Subovorseer Class must have passed one of the following examinations:—

(1) The School Final Examination.
(2) The Matriculation Examination.
(3) The School Leaving Certificate entitling the students to admission to Government Service or to the University showing that they have passed in Algebra and Geometry and also those who have obtained a school leaving certificate but have not passed in these subject-provided that they pass an entrance test held by the College Authorities.
(4) The European High School Examination.
(5) The full senior commercial examination of The London Chamber of Commerce.

The Cambridge Senior Local Examination Entrance Examination for Mechanical and Electrical apprentices will take place on the 13th of June 1921 at 10 a.m. and a test examination for sub-overseer class will be held on the same date for those who have not passed in Algebra and Geometry in the School Leaving Examination.

Applications with one rupee registration fee should reach the Superintendent on or before the 31st May, 1921.

(Sd.) R. S. CREE BROWN.
Ag. Principal.

M9020

PRESS NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Temporary (War) Buildings, which are erected and can be seen in the grounds of the Deccan Agricultural College, Poona.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the Garrison Engineer, Poona, on payment of Re. 1 for each Form.

All tenders must be received by the D.A.D.M.W., Poona, not later than 15 days from the date of issue of this Press Notice.

The D.A.D.M.W., Poona reserves the right to reject any tender, or accept the whole or part of any tender.

Tenders submitted must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, returnable to unsuccessful Tenderers.

The following information is a brief specification of the buildings offered for sale:—

No. 5 Buildings, 125ft. by 37ft. wide, including verandahs, with Corrugated Iron and Planked Walls, Shahabad Stone Floors, Single Mangalore Tiles on Corrugated Iron Roofs, and panelled and Glazed Doors.
Value at date of erection Rs. 16,188 each.
No. 3 Buildings from 309ft. to 350ft. by 37ft. wide including verandahs.
Specifications as above.
Value at date of erection from Rs. 29,000 to Rs. 44,000 each.
No. 5 Buildings, 445ft. by 37ft. wide including verandahs. Specification as above.
Value at date of erection Rs. 37,000 each.
Besides numerous auxiliary buildings as detailed in Tender Form.
Total value of all buildings at date of erection is 5½ lakhs approximately.

C 8982

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED

FOR the Department of Industries, Punjab, a fully qualified WEAVING MASTER, Capable of himself weaving on Hand Looms in cotton, wool and silk and capable of instructing weavers in improved methods. Good pay to a capable man.

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, Punjab,
LAHORE. C 9025

THE TEESTA KURIGRAM CHILMARI RAILWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Teesta Kurigram Chilmari Railway Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. Payne and Co., the Company's Solicitors in the Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay on MONDAY, the 25th day of April, 1921, at 4 p.m. when the following resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 6th day of April 1921 will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1913.
2. That Mr. Luxman Raghunath Gokhale be appointed sole liquidator of the Company.
3. That, as to the remuneration of the liquidator, it should be fixed by the High Court on an application being made to it to fix such remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
Messrs. MUKUND DAS MUNDHDA JOSHI & Co.,
Agents, The Teesta Kurigram Chilmari Railway Coy., Ltd,.

Dated at Bombay the 7th April 1921. R2970

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of PROFESSOR of English and Logic in the Government Gujarat Arts College, Ahmedabad. The appointment will be in the Indian Educational Service. Pay will normally be according to the revised scale of salaries in the Indian Educational Service which starts at or below the age of 25 with Rs. 400 a month, rising to Rs. 1,250 a month after about 20 years' service. The initial pay of a candidate over 25 will be fixed according to his age and qualifications. The applicant should be the holder of an appropriate Degree in Honours of a European University, or of a 1st class Honours Degree in English and Logic of an Indian University. He must be able to reach the English and Logic courses prescribed in the Bombay University Calender including B.A. Honours and M.A. Previous teaching experience is essential. Applications, giving full details as to age, nationality, caste, qualifications, experience etc., should be addressed to the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Poona, in duplicate, before 25th April, 1921. Applicants must be willing to appear before the Selection Committee, if so desired.

J. G. COVERNTON.
Director of Public Instruction. C 9023

TIMBER AUCTION AT JHELUM.

ALL kinds and classes of Timber (deodar, blue pine Chil pine and Fir). In stock at our Jhelum Timber Depot will be sold by Public Auction at 7 a.m. on the 26th of April, 1921, and subsequent dates till stock is cleared.

Timber will be put up in big and small lots to suit all intending purchasers.

The quantity proposed to be auctioned are roughly as under:—

ROUND TIMBER.

Deodar logs one lakh cubic feet.
Blue pine logs one lakh cubic feet.
Fir logs one lakh cubic feet.

SAWN TIMBER.

Deodar scantings of all sizes forty thousand.
Blue pine scantings of all sizes ten thousand.
Chil pine scantings of all sizes ten thousand.
Fir scantings of all sizes.

RAI BAHADUR L. TIRATH RAM SHAH, M. B.,
Timber Merchant.
Jhelum. C9021

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY. LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1921, at 4 p.m. To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December, 1920. To declare a Dividend. To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election. To confirm the appointment of new Directors. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 27th April, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. EDWIN JONES,
Ag. Manager.

Bombay, 13th April, 1921.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1921, at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing, in manner required for passing an Extraordinary Resolution, the following Resolution.

And NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a Second Extraordinary General Meeting of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 18th day of May 1921, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceeding of the said Meeting to be held on the 27th day of April, 1921, and should it appear that the said Resolution has been passed by the requisite majority at such Meeting to consider and if thought fit to confirm the same as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That in Sub-Clause (6) of Article 106 of the Company's Articles of Association in the first sentence after the word "purposes" the following words should be inserted:—

"or for the purpose of housing any Officers, Clerks or Servants of the Company."

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. EDWIN JONES,
Ag. Manager.

Bombay, 13th April, 1921.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE Director of Development is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of the whole or part of the Plant enumerated below upto 1. O'clock, standard time on May 2nd.

Tenders forms will be issued on payment of Rs. 2 during office hours on application to the Superintending Engineer, No. 1 Project Division.

Earnest money in cash or Government Securities amounting to 1 per cent. of the price of the articles tendered for should be paid into the Audit office and the receipt for same shown to the Superintending Engineer.

Earnest money will be refunded in the cases of unaccepted tenders (within ten days of opening the tenders) and retained as part payment of Security Deposits in the cases of the successful tenderer or tenderers.

Security Deposit amounting to 2½ per cent. of value of work tendered for will be required from the successful tenderer or tenderers.

The Director of Development reserves the right to reject any tender and to assign no reason for such rejection; he also reserves the right to accept any part of a tender.

LIST OF TOOLS AND PLANT FOR WHICH TENDERS ARE INVITED

(A) TIP DAGGONS AND TRACK.

(1) 250 Nos. Side tip waggons of 1 cubic yard capacity of 2 foot or 2½ foot gauge with 10 per cent. spare springs and axle boxes.
(2) 10 miles of tip waggon track 18 lbs. per foot rails: of gauge to suit tip waggons as above specified together with sleepers fish plates, bolts, nuts, etc., complete and 10 per cent. spare fish plates, bolts and nuts.
(3) 24 Nos. Points and crossings for above track.
(4) 12 Nos. Turn tables, crossing for above track.

(B) STEAM ROAD ROLLERS.

(1) 2 Nos. Steam Road Rollers of 6 tons.
(2) 5 Nos. Steam Road Rollers 10 tons.
(3) 2 Nos. Steam Road Rollers of 12 tons.

For Conditions of Contract, etc, apply to:
THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
No. 1, Project Division,
Development Directorate,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort.
BOMBAY. C9018

STEAMER FOR SALE.

Under instructions received from
HE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, LONDON.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the following Ex-Enemy steamers.

Name of Steamer.	Gross Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Built
CHOW FA	1646	1056	1888
MANILA	1790	1100	1904
WONG KOI	1777	1115	1896
ANGHIN	1613	1001	1903

Terms of sale and full particulars may be ascertained in application to, and permits for inspection will be issued by Messrs. Boustead and Co., Ltd., Singapore; Messrs. Bulloch Brothers and Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Co., Bombay; and the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders should be lodged with Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Calcutta. The Tenders which must be in sterling will be opened on Friday, 17th June 1921, and must be valid for fourteen days after that date.

A deposit of five per cent. of the sterling amount tendered will be required to be made to the B. I. S. N. Company's Agents at the port of offer when the Tender is lodged.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
16, Strand Road, Calcutta. C9000

STEAMER FOR SALE.

UNDER instructions received from the MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, LONDON, Offers are invited for the purchase of the following Ex-Enemy Steamer:—

Name of Steamer	Gross Tonnage	Nett Toonage	Built
Ranee	790	317	1906

Terms of sale and full particulars may be ascertained on application to, and permits for inspections will be issued by Messrs. Boustead and Co., Singapore; Messrs. Bulloch Brothers and Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Bombay; and the undersigned.

Sealed tenders should be lodged with Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta. The tenders, which must be in sterling, will be opened on Friday 17th June, 1921, and must be valid for fourteen days after that date.

A deposit of five per cent. of he sterling amount tendered will be required to be made to the B. I. S. N. Coy's Agents at the port of offer when the Tender is lodged.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. C 8889

NOTICE.

WANTED—WORKSHOP FOREMAN, able to erect Machinery and run small engineering work-shop. Apply by letter stating experience, wages required and when available.

CHIEF ENGINEER,
Reclamation.

Old Customs House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, 7th April, 1921. C 8968

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

OWING to a scheme of standardization the following MOTOR LORRIES ARE FOR SALE:—

4 Leyland Steam Lorries of 35 H. P. each and carrying capacity 5 tons.

1 Sentinel Steam Motor Lorry 35 H.P. carrying capacity 6 tons.

1 All days 40 H. P. Petrol Motor Lorry 4 tons capacity.

The above Motors can be inspected at the Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, upon application to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, who will supply any further information required.

Sealed tenders are invited for the above and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered to the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder, before 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the 4th of June, 1921.

(Sd.) T. K. BODDAN.
Executive Engineer. C 9009

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
Bombay, 12th April 1921.

PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

Inoculation against Plague confers protection for 6 months. Plague epidemics last for 3 months only.

If cases of Plague have occurred in the neighbourhood in which you live, attend for inoculation free of charge between 8 and 9 a. m. on any day except Sunday at one of the following Inoculation Stations:—

No. 1	District Registrar's office,			No. 111 Frere Road.
,, 2	,,	,,	,,	Kolsa Moholla, Pydhoni.
,, 3	,,	,,	,,	Imamwada Road, opposite the Mogul Masjid.
,, 4	,,	,,	,,	Dadyshet Agiary Street, Dhobi Talao.
,, 5	,,	,,	,,	No. 207 Grant Road.
,, 6	,,	,,	,,	,, 8, Kandewadi, Girgaum.
,, 7	,,	,,	,,	,, 144, Bellasis Road.
,, 8	,,	,,	,,	,, 436, Foras Road.
,, 9	,,	,,	,,	,, 11, Elphinstone Road.
,, 10	,,	,,	,,	,, 237, De Lisle Road.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS

Plague is conveyed by fleas from Plague-infected rats to man. 2,000 rats per day and seven lacs per year are destroyed by the Municipality.

Every occupier of a dwelling or a godown sohuld play his part in the campaign against rats by the use of traps and by purchasing and laying down rat poison.

Traps will be lent by the Municipality on application to the Undersigned.

J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. GAJANAN & COMPANY, have REMOVED their office to JARIWALLA BUILDING, (1st Khetwady), near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, from 9th April, 1921. C8853

FOR SALE

YELLOW and BLACK BUILDING STONES such as Copy, Khanki Header, etc. For samples and rates write to THE CHANDAULI STONES AND BRICKS SUPPLY Co., Abdulla Building, near Railway Station, Kurla, G. I. P. Railway. E0859

MOTOR DRIVER'S UNION.

MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION, undertakes to provide expert and reliable Motor-drivers. Please write to the HON. SECRETARY of the Motor Drivers' Union, Netia Building, Chaupati, Bombay, for particulars. C8720

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'s JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailling about	Remarks
A Steamer		in June	for Montreal

Terms, Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No. 1330.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from our clients NITHUMAL and PAHLAJRAI SONS, of Seth Rewachand Valabdas, we have to state that in consequence of their father Seth Rewachand having of late become of unsound mind and incapable of Managing the family estate or entering into any contract or doing any business All acts done or contracts made by him while he has been in such state are invalid and inoperative. Whoever therefore deals with him will be doing so at his own risk, and neither the estate nor the business nor our clients will be bound thereby.

HARCHANDRAI & CO.,
Pleaders. C 8984

NOTICE.

WANTED—The following staff for duty with the Pilgrim Hospital at Jeddah:—

	Pay.
1. MAHOMEDAN ASSISTANT SURGEON (registered medical graduate)	Rs. 450
2. SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, (including one female Sub-Assistant Surgeon)	Rs. 150 each.
2. MOTOR DRIVERS	Rs. 100 each.

Free rations and living accommodation will provided in addition.

Period of employment will be about 4 months and travelling allowance will be allowed according to Civil Service Regulations. Selected candidates will have to start about a fortnight.

Candidates, who should preferably be Mahomedans, should apply at once, stating age and their own terms, if any, to

THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT
to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay,
POONA. C8990

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LTD.

(110/111, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE above Corporation has commenced business on and from the 9th April, 1921, at their present temporary premises at 110/111, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. For Rules of business and other particulars please apply to the GENERAL MANAGER at the above address.

Bombay, 9th April, 1921. C 8949

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD. (in voluntary liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Meeting of the Ordinary Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 15th day of April, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the office of the Liquidators at Oriental Buildings, Fort, for the purposes mentioned in the separate notice posted to individual Ordinary Shareholders.

MULJEE B. BARBHAYA,
MULRAJ KHATAU,
Liquidators.

4th April, 1921. C8873

NOTICE.

WANTED—A CIVIL ENGINEER for the State Public Works Department. Experienced L.C.E.s should apply with testimonials or service furnishing all necessary particulars regarding themselves and the minimum salary expected.

(Sd.) MOTILAL L. PAREKH.
Divan, Baria State.

Hazoor Office Devgad Baria,
5th April, 1921. C8934

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

THE following RACE HORSES FOR SALE as owner giving up Racing.

		Rs.
1.	GOOD HEALTH, ch e g, aged, by Acclaim—BON VIN	75,000
2.	SPLENDID SPUR, bk or br e h, 4 years, by Prince Palatine—LADY JESS	50,000
3.	LOVER TRUE, br e m, 5 years, by Ardoon—WILD VIXEN	35,000
4.	KILT, br e g, 5 years, by Lomond—KILLINCHY	24,000
5.	MUCH MARRIED, b e g, 5 years, by Barcadaile—POLYGAMY	18,000
6.	BRICKEEN BRIDGE, b e m, 4 years, by Bridge of Earn—CZARITZA	15,000
7.	LEOFRIC, b e h, aged, by William Rufus—GODIVA II	7,000
8.	PRIME BOY, b e h, 4 years, height 14/1½, by Cyllene More—IMP. ORAGE	7,000
9.	FAIR FLOWER, br e m, 5 years, height 14-0, by Morena—YELLOW ROSE	4,000
10.	ROSEY TREAD, b e m, 4 years, by Tredennis—PINK CLOVER	33,000
11.	MAGICAL MIKE, br e g, 4 years, by Southannan—MAGICAL MAID	24,00
12.	GALLANT SPEARMAN, b e e, 3 years, by Javelin—GAME CHICK	15,000
13.	PILGRIMS PASS, ch e c, 3 years, by Chancer—WOOD CUT	15,000
14.	CRIADILLO, b cb m, 3 years, by Bessemer—CREOLE	8,000
15.	BALGRAVEN, blk cb h, 4 years, by Black Douglas—DAM BY MUNDERAH	10,000
16.	AMIR ASWAD, blk a h, aged, 14-0	7,000
17.	GLENCOE, ch rn a h, 5 years, 14-0	8,000

Nos. 1 to 9 landed early last year and ran in Calcutta and Bombay.
Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 landed January this year.
All horses carefully selected and bought in Ireland and have not been hurried in their preparation and will improve with another year in the country.
Horses can be seen on application to Dr. J. Crawford, Byculla, Bombay.
For further particulars apply to:—
M. A. BEG, Esqr.,
Private Secretary to
General Raja Sir Harisingh, K.C.I.E.,
JAMMU (Tawi), Kashmir State.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

WANTED—Three SHORTHAND TYPISTS. Must be thoroughly competent both in Shorthand and Typewriting and general Correspondence work. Pay ranging from Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 (plus Rs. 20 War allowance so long as it is admissible) according to qualifications.

The selected candidates will be required to take their appointments by the 1st of May at the latest.

Applications should reach the Undersigned on or before the 22nd instant, together with copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Rejected applications will not be replied to.

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON, M.Inst., C.E.,
Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office,
near King's Circle,
Matunga, Bombay, 11th April, 1921.

C9031

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Sand for the use of the Road Department, for the period up to 28th February, 1922, at various places in the City or (2) alternatively at the Railway Stations in Bombay, the unloading of the wagons and carting of sand to be done by the Municipality, will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on Monday, the 25th day of April, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14th April, 1921.

C9032

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE JAMSETJEE GOLVALLA, SORABJI COOVERJI RUSTOMJI SORABJI COOVERJI and Miss KHARSHED SORABJI COOVERJI and JEHANGIR BEJONJI GOLVALLA have agreed to sell to Bai MEHERBAI, wife of Hormusji Rustomji Nariman, the whole of the property belonging to them described in the schedule below.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property, or any part thereof, is hereby requested to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office in The Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice has not been received.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1921.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Champagully and Vithalwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 62¾ square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 444 New No. 2328, Old Survey No. 144 and New Survey No. 1572, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1560 and Street Nos .9-11-2 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North and East by Vithalwady Street on or towards the West by the house of Joshi Jetha Valjee on or towards the South by Champagully.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for Bai Meherbai, wife of Hormusji Rustomji Nariman.

C 9028

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PREMJI DEVKARAN, late of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, widower, for the use and benefit of Jadavji Premji, a minor, also of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, and limited to the period of his minority ..... Deceased

(1) DHARAMSEY BHAWAN HARBHAM, (2) RAGHAVJI PURSHOTAM, both of Bombay, Lohana Hindoos, and (3) PARMANAND RATANSEY, also of Bombay, a Bania, all Merchants, residing respectively at Girgaum and Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort and at Ghatkopar ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR

The 11th day of April, 1921.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C9012

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnerships heretofore subsisting between DHARAMDAS NAGARDAS and LAKHMICHAND DOSSABHOY SHAH carrying on business as Share brokers in the name and style of "DHARAMDAS NAGARDAS & CO" and for publication of directories in the name of "Lakhmichand Dharamdas and Co." have been DISSOLVED as from the 29th day of March, 1921.

Our client Mr. DHARAMDAS NAGARDAS will continue to carry on the aforesaid businesses in his own name.

All persons dealing with the said Lakhmichand Dossabhoy Shah in the name of the aforesaid partnerships or in any other name shall do so at their own risk.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1921.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Solicitors, High Court.

C 9005

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A DODGE MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions from G. S. Hardy, Esq., I.C.S., Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 15th April 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the new Custom House, Ballard Road.

1 Dodge Motor Car (4 seater).

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 19th April, 1921 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Axle; Date; Flannel; Rivets; Cycle arc; Thread; Rattons; Tea; Oars; Biscuits; Starch; Books; Mountwash; Soap; Clay; Claret; Brandy; Flat Bars; Tubes; Glass; Tank; Paste; Drums; Loosewood; Fish plate, sanitary fluid; Wire Rope; Stationery; Wine; Corks; Steel Angles; Casks; Embroidery; Motor Cycles; Samples; Pig lead; Bab Carriage; Papers; Files; Hoops; Enamelware; Knives; Leadore; Pictures; Hardware; Sugar samples; Cotton; Chalk; Steel Sheets Copper sheets; Sand; Alum; Coal Tar; Glassware; Gas tubes; steel tubes; sodium sulphite; Motor tyres; Personal effect Machinery; Gin; Spelter; Earthenware; Cotton and Woollen goods; Wall papers; Playing cards; Lamps; Gal tubes; Electric lights; Carriage shifts; seat covers; Electric researcher; Leather fancy goods; Drugs; Helmets; Carboy; Assays; Confectionery; Gas Cylinders; Lubricating oil; Joists; Clock; Old Newspapers, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 Bales Gold Mohur Mills Yarn.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 18th April, 1921, at 1 p.m. (S.T.), at Pydhowni Tambakata, in the Shop of Mr. Maganlal Purbhoodas by order of the Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd., the following bales of yarn.

On account and at the risk of The National Spinning Weaving and Hosiery Mills, Ltd.—

25 Bales No. 20s. Ring Yarn (Cross Reeled) Flower Tie Gold Mohur Ticket.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th April, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE LINSEED MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 181 BAGS OF LINSEED.

By the order of Messrs. Rali Bros. and on account and risk of Seth Beharilal Koonjlal Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 20th April 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Ralli Bros. Dana Bunder.

Godown L lane the following:—

181 bags of Linseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Officer In-charge Supply Depot, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th April, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Kara Killa behind Town Hall, all unserviceable articles viz., empty wooden and petrol cases, tins of all sorts, bottles, bags, wooden cases, drums, gunny bags, etc.

Full cash is required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th April, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
20, APOLLO STREET FORT.
Telephone No. 3402.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 17TH APRIL AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 17th day of April at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at on the ground Floor of the Bunglow No. 593 at Souter Road at the back of Byculla Club very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass, crockery and platedware, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, upholstered Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich carpets, pictures, table ornaments, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved funiture, iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, cloths and gown presses, reclining sofas, folding arm easy chairs, ice chest, baba garies, sweet toned cottage piano, piona sette, hat stands, electric Chandlier, etc., etc.

The property of Abdulabhoy Fazal Rangoonwalla Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF THE NEW ORIENTAL DAIRY CO., SITUATE AT 125 FRERE ROAD BEHIND G. P. OFFICE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., under instructions from Messrs. Andrade and Cunha, Attorneys for the vendors will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 15th day of April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. at the premises as above the whole of the stock-in-trade of the New Oriental Dairy Co., consisting of Metallic Tank, scales, casks, basins furniture tubs, churns, etc. together with the exclusive right to use the tables now being used by the Company and the right to use the name of the New Oriental Dairy Co.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 15th April, 1921.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, ELECTRIC FAN, CAMERA, GRAMOPHONE, IRON SAFE, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, FURNITURES, ETC.

Messrs. RICHARD and READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Room, No. 41, Esplanade Road, the above articles.

Goods on view.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th April, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 20th, THURSDAY the 21st and FRIDAY the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of C. P. goods, cricket stumps, hockey sticks, parts of machinery, drawing material, motor tyres and tubes, medicines, slippers, casé containing roller skins, brushes, cured skins, leather, magneto, tea, gas mantles, Moradabad brassware, glass bangles, colour, haberdashery, corks, lanterns, brass surmadanis, khakhi shirts, trunks and boxes, old clothing, umbrella sticks, English and Indian medicines, dried fruit, boots and shoes and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th April, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMMENCING TO-MORROW SATURDAY!

"Don't change your Husband"

AT THE

West-End Cinema.

COMMENCING TO-MORROW SATURDAY!

"Don't change your Husband"

AT THE

West-End Cinema.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

RENDEZOUS OF THE CULTURED.

GRAND VAUDEVILLE PKOGRAMME.

Every Day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NEW DANCES BY MLLE. DEROUET.

NEW MUSIC BY BI-BO.

Also the successful 6 reel Picture:

"THE A. B. C. OF LOVE"

A grand picturisation of the novel of the name

by LEONCE PERRET.

A beautiful story wherein a man teaches a maid the alphabet of love and the maid teaches the man what real love really means.

INTERESTING PLOTS!
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY!!
SPLENDID ACTING !!!

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices :—Re. 1-8. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

CHEAP ! VERY CHEAP !!

Wellesly self-filling safety FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with 14ct. Gold Nib. No. 206. ..... Rs. 6-8-0

Wellesly safety (disappearing Nib Model) No. 11, fitted with 14 ct. Gold Nib ..... Rs 5-8-0

S. REY & SONS, MADRAS.
or at
WIND & CO., BOMBAY.

09024

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

THIS DAY FRIDAY the 15th inst. at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tamba Kanta, Pydowni, near Hanuman Temple, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Ambalal Motichand:—

28 bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 6½, Helmet Ticket, Flower Tie of the Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above bales are open for inspection at the abovementioned Mill.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY FRIDAY the 15th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sassoon Docks, Colaba, on account of the underwriters:—

15 bales Extra Fine Bengal Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

As TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, is a Public Holiday, there will be no sale of Horses and Carriages on that day.

On SUNDAY, the 17th April 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Ridge" Winter Road Malabar Hill very valuable and handsome made to order house hold furniture very old solid blackwood open carved furniture rich glass crockery and platedware, English mahogany dining table, hornless gramophone, Italian mandoline arm chairs, by Roberts, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets table, E. fans, and lamps, rich artistic made cabinets, fancy vases and ornaments, old China ware one handsome brass clock under glass case rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, single and double meatsafes hat stands, English ice box, English Stove Aluminium utensils, valuable garden pots, etc. etc.

The property of Mrs. H. P. Gibbs.

The property of another gentleman:—

One rubber tyred English vis-a-vis in excellent condition.

One 35 H.P. 4 cylinder, 7 seater, Cadilac motor car in sound running order and splendid condition.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON CITRATE AND AMMON, SCALES, PULV. MYRRH, RAD RHEI, LIFE BUOYS, ETC.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Turner and Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting indentors:—

Cases containing iron citrate and ammon, scales, calamine prepared, Rad clycurra, Natl. Pulv. myrrh, Pulv. Nicis Vomica Rad Rhei, 6 trusses containing life buoys, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COCHINEAL.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Chandamull Ratanchand of Kalbadevi Road:—

10 cases each containing 2 bags each 175 lbs. Cochineal in all 3,500 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, behind the Club Back Road, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, corner cabinets, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, vases, ornaments, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, one sweet tone square piano, one organ, writing tables, glass book cases, one large cooking stove, utensils, etc., etc., the property of A. C. Priestley, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 67 BALES OF GREY YARN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th April, 1921, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tamba Kanta, Pydhowni, near Hanuman Temple, by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Chhabildass Nathubhai, Tamba Kanta, Pydhowni:—

67 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese X Reel Grey Yarn No. 2/42s.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE TIMBER SHOP WITH STOCK-IN-TRADE, GOODWILL, ETC., at DONTAD STREET, KHADACK.

Suit No. 1142 of 1920.
Hanifabai vs. Noorbai.

Under instruction from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The whole of the stock-in-trade, goodwill, shop, etc., as a going concern consisting of a large lot of teakwood and jungli planks, rafters, cornices, patties, one large saw, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HACK VICTORIAS AND HORSES.

Suit No. 1007 of 1921.
Chellajee Dhurmajee vs. Ismail Mahomed Patel.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Auction, at their Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

4 hack victorias and 8 horses.

Full purchase money will have to be paid at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT MAHABLESHWAR KNOWN AS "CLIFTON HOUSE" AND "DULEI DOMUM."

Under instructions from Messrs. Sheriff Devjee Canji and Dawoodbhoy Nensy, executors of the estate of the deceased Dawoodbhoy Fazelbhoy, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 5th May next, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

All that parcel of land with the dwelling houses and bungalows No. 20 known as "Clifton House" and "Dulei Domum" respectively being at Malcom Peth at Mahableshwar, Taluka Javli in the district of Satara, containing about twenty-two acres and three roods, registered as No. 4 on a certain plan in the office of Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, and bounded on the East by public road, on West by Borchester public road, on North by Lily Cottage and on South by Government Bungalow No. 5.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 15th April, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMMENCING TO-MORROW SATURDAY!

"Don't change your Husband"

AT THE

West-End Cinema.

(New Churney Road).

Coming To-morrow Saturday

Mr. De. Mille's another Masterpiece

"Don't Change Your Husband"

Starring the beautiful and charming

GLORIA SWANSON

FOR THE LAST TIME

TO-NIGHT

Messrs. K, D. and BROTHERS present

A STAR OF A THOUSAND MOODS.

NAZIMOVA

IN A PLAY OF A THOUSAND DELIGHTS.

"THE RED LANTERN"

(7 Reels—7,000 feet.)

A Comedy in the Programme.

4 Shows at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

PRICES AS USUAL.

West-End Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

LAST DAY

OF THE FINAL WEEK!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers' present

"The Hawk's Trail"

featuring the celebrated Screen Stars

KING BAGGOT

together with the two most Beautiful Women on the Screen.

Rhea Mitchell

and

Grace Darmond

SEE THE GREAT FINALE

Four shows at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

A Side-Splitting Comedy in the programme.

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road.)

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

LAMINGTON ROAD

A Western Serial Sensation!

If You Enjoy

Quick Red-Blooded Action!

A Tale of Adventure Amid Rocky Peak And Yawning Canvons!

A Fiery Flaming Romance!

Mind-Baffling Mystery;

Then See

Ruth Roland

IN

Ruth of The Rockies

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News

PATHE CARTOON

ALIAS ALADDIN

Vanty Fair maid Comedy

TIME

7. 8-45 & 10-30 p m. Daily

Matinees—Bank Holiday & aturday at 5 p. m. and Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GO[illegible] SHOW

AMUSEMENT,

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 NIGHTLY 9-45

A NOVELTY SERIES!

"OUR GIRLS AND THEIR PHYSIQUE"

How British Girls are trained in Physical Culture featuring.

ENA BEAUMONT

HAROLD LLOYD

in his

Double Barreled Comedy

"AN EASTERN WESTERNER"

Will make you laugh all over, Shake like a bowl of jelly, and quiver with merriment.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S SHOOTING TRIP AT GONDIA

The Empire

DAILY 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.

"THE HOUSE OF GLASS".

Max Marchin's stage success turned into a screen triumph

BY

"CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG.

AND HER OWN COMPANY

PATHE GAZETTE

COMMENCING TO-MORROW SATURDAY!

"Don't change your Husband"

AT THE

West-End Cinema.

THE EMPRESS

DAILY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A KENTUCKY DRAMA FLAVORED WITH ROMANCE

"FORBIDDEN VALLEY"

featuring

May McAvoy with Bruce Gordon

GAUMONT GRAPHIC

Cinema Majestic

(Tram Terminus Girgaum

Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

TO-NIGHT

The Brother's Vitagraph Serial

SECOND INSTALMENT

THE

Silent Avenger

featuring

the famous Athletic hero, the King of THRILLS

William Duncan

Programme includes in 2 part Comic.

TO-NIGHT! at 9-30 p. m. TO-NIGHT!!

near Charni Road Station

PATWARDHAN CIRCUS

and

MENAGERIE OF HIGHLY EDUCATED WILD ANIMALS.

First Change of Programme

More Additions! New Attractions

See the acme of dog training by Franks BOBBY the MATHEMATICAL DOG doing addition and Substraction.

at 5 p. m.

NIGHT PERFORMANCE AS USUAL.

The Big Motor Jump

SATURDAY & SUNDAY

TO-MORROW! SATURDAY 16th TO-MORROW!!

GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE

Prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.

V. G. PATWARDHAN, Proprietor. R. V. PATWARDHAN, Manager.

COMMERCIAL

COTTON

Liverpool, 7th April, 1921

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
" " Sales of East Indian	300
" " Imports	
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Egyptian F G F Spot Moderate Cuseniss	8 07
Sakels	17 50
New York, 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) May	12 10
July	12 01
Oct.	13 31
New Orleans 10 a. m. May	11 74
July	12 15

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 12th April, 1921

Months	To-day's Prices
Apl	7 87
May	8 02
June	8 09
July	8 23
Aug	8 32
Sep	8 39
Oct	8 44
Nov	8 49
Dec	8 53
Jan	8 53
Feb	8 59
Mar	8 62

Manchester Market:—Large inquiry. Steady buying. Yarns:—Firm. More business. Tone of futures:—Quiet but Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 12th April, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
April	16/60
May	15/50
June	15/45
July	15/40
Aug.	15/40
Sep.	15/45
Oct.	15/50
Nov	15/50

New York, 13th April, 1921.

	To-day's Prices.
May	12 08
July	12 63
October	13 17

Liverpool, 13th April, 1921.

May	7 89
July	8 09
October	8 33
January	8 47

London, 13th April, 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 7/8	Steady
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/8	unsettld.
Bar Gold	105/1	Quiet

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 12th March, 1921

M.G. Bengal, Good	4.10
" " Fully Good	4.60
" " Fine	4.85
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	5.10
" " " Fully Good	5.60
" " " Fine	5.85
" Broach, Good	5.55
" " Fully Good	6.80
" " Fine	7.05
" Sainde, Good	3.98
" " Fully Good	4.48
" " Fine	4.73

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

April 14.

The Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. April-May Broach for Rs. 254 and July-August for Rs. 280. It then gradually declined to Rs. 248½ and Rs. 274½, which was the rate at 3 p.m., it finally closed for Rs. 24 and Rs. 27 respectively.

At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 24 and 27 and closed at Rs. 2 and 2 .

In consequence of better advices from governing markets, our market opens to-day, with a steady feeling and forward contracts are quoted at about the same prices as the day before. We would advise our friends to sell part of their ready stock in the present market and reduce their risks.

Our markets are closed on Saturday next owing to Ramnavmi holiday when we will not issue our market report.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, 14th April, 1921.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	251
" " "	July August	277
Fully Good Bengal	May	200
" " "	July	212
Fine Oomra	May	227½
" "	July	244

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 14th April, 1921

Fully Good Broach	April-May	248
" " "	July-Augt.	274
Fully Good Bengal	May	194
" " "	July	211
Fine Oomra's	May	224
" "	July	243

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 14th April, 1921

Description.	Super-Fine	F Good	Good
	fine		
M.G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	215	200	185
M.G. Oomra No. 4	235	225	210
M.G. Central P No. 1	275	265	250
M.G. Central P No. 2	257	247	232

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 14th April, 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/3 5/8
Bank Demand	1/3 15/16
Dec Acceptance 3m/s	1/4 1/4
Fcs. Demand	341 1/2
American Dollars	383 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	199 1/2
Shanghai	269
Japan	189 1/2
Singapore	179 1/2

Market:—Steady

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily—Quotations.

14th April, 1921

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	84	8	0
Do.	1	86	0	0
Do.	1½	86	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	85	0	0
Do.	1½	87	0	0
Do.	2	87	0	0

COPPER RATES

14th April, 1921

Copper	3/4	84	8	0
Do.	1	91	0	0
Do.	1½	99	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	99	0	0
Do.	1½	99	0	0
Do.	2	94	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars				
Panch teka Joint		26	8	0
Copper English Bars		55	0	0
Brass-Bars		36	8	0
Lead		62	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates.

14th April, 1921. Bazaar Terms 6 p. m.

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	64	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	64	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	66	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8	12	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	8	12	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10	8	0
Teelseed, White 83-15	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	65	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65	0	0
Teelseed, Black	58	0	0
Poppyseed White	11	12	0
Groundnuts	57	0	0
Mowraseed	7	0	0
Barley	48	0	0
Castorseed	42	0	0
Vrar Cotton Seeds Ready	37	0	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	5	0
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.			
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May	13	14	0
Linseed, Sept.			
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sep.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec			

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 14th April 1921.

Cotton	13,861	Bales
Wheat	5,076	Cwts.
Linseed	1,126	"
Rape, etc.	mil	"
Gingellyseed	170	"
Poppyseed	mil	"
Groundnuts	124	"
Castorseed	1,267	"
Rice	2,535	"
Myrabollams	4,321	"
Cottonseed	3,707	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	"
Gram	918	"
Juwar	235	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	Nil	"
Bajra	1264	"
Coal	6191	Tons

REFUSING TO CARRY PASSENGERS.

TAXI DRIVER FINED RS, 50.

At the Girgaon Police Court, before Dr. A. D. Mody and Dr. B. E. Ghaswalla, Honorary Presidency Magistrates, one Pirmal Ranganswami, a Taxi driver No. 8283 was charged at the instance of Mr. K. Rama Aiyar, Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, for refusing to carry passengers.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that Mr. Rama Aiyar, wanted to engage the accused's taxi to go to Gamdevi on Monday night from the Victoria Terminus. The accused's taxi was outside the Victoria Terminus with the flag up. As the accused refused to drive Mr. Aiyar, a policeman was therefore called, said that he could not do anything in the matter and advised the complainant to remain seated in the car till such time as the accused chose to drive As Mr. Aiyar persisted the accused instead of taking him to Gamdevi drove him to the Colaba Tram terminus. On the way to Colaba the accused tried to oust one of the children from the car by force. After reaching Colaba it was with great difficulty he agreed to drive the witness to Gamdevi. On his way to Gamdevi, Mr. Aiyar made a complaint at the Princes Street Police Station.

The accused pleaded not guilty. His defence was that he did not refuse to carry passengers, and that he drove the complainant to Colaba at his own instance and that his friend put down the flag and he (the accused) demanded Re. 1 more from the complainant and therefore he complained to the police.

The Magistrate disbelieved the evidence of the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to suffer one months' simple imprisonment.

The Court further invited the attention of the Commissioner of Police to the conduct of the accused, so that he can deal with his licence in such manner as he deems fit.

S. S. Jersey City:—The W. & A. Graham Coy.'s steamer Jersey City, 2,955 tons, Captain Griffith, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo

S. S. Frankdale:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Frankdale, 3,113 tons, Captain Pritchett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, April 14.)

Mr. J. A. Pope, I.C.S., on return from leavee to act as Political Agent, Khairpur, vice Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, Belgaum to be Assistant Sessions Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. Dennis J. McDonnell, Senior Superintendent, Home Department, to hold the appointment of Junior Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Home Department. (Political). and to direct that he should be on probation for six months.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Acting Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to exercise the powers which be conferred under section 202 (1) of the Code of Criminal procedure, 1898, upon Presidency Magistrates.

With effect from 1st April 1920, vice Mr. H. R. Kothavala, reverted to this Presidency Rao Saheb Shamrao Ramrao Jagdale to revert as Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police.

With effect from 12th April, 1920, vice Khan Saheb Abdul Rashid Khan appointed to the Imperial Police. Rao Saheb Shamrao Ramrao Jagdale to be Deputy Superintendenet of Police.

With effect from 7th May, 1920, vice Mr. M. R. Kothavala on deputation to the Jodhpur State. Mr. Gopaldas Daulatram to be subsetantive pro tem. Deputy Superintendent of Police.

With effect from 22nd October, 1920, vice Mr. C. Pegg appointed to the Imperial Police service. Mr. Gopaldas Daulatram to be substantive Deputy Superintendent of Police. Khan Saheb K. M. Dadina to be substantive pro tem. Deputy Superintendent of Police vice Mr. Gopaldas Daulatram.

With effect from 27th October, 1920, vice Mr. I. C. Fleming retired. Rao Saheb Ramkrishna Hanumant Page to be in the selection grade of Deputy Superintendents of Police. Khan Saheb K. M. Dadina to be substantive Deputy Superintendent of Police. Mr. Ghealbhai Atmaram Megha to be substantive pro tem. Deputy Superintendent of Police, vice Khan Saheb K. M. Dadina.

With effect from 9th December, 1920, vice Mr. Saiyid Jaffer Saiyed Zain El Edrus re-Mr. Ghelabhai Atmaram Megha to be subtired stantive Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. T. Robinson to be substantive pro tem. Deputy Superintendent of Police, vice Mr. G. A. Megha.

Mr. C. N. Mehta, Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Surat, is appointed in addition to his own duties, and Additional Sessions Judge in the Broach and Panch Mahals Sessions Division.

Mr. R. L. McCulloch, Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to be a Presidency Magistrate in the City of Bombay, until further orders.

Mr. Rajaram Raghunath Shirgaokar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, is granted privilege leave for five months and twenty-two days with effect from the 3rd February, 1921.

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I.C.S., is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service with effect from the 26th October, 1921.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., was allowed to take furlough on average salary for four months, out of the furlough portion of the leave granted to him.

Messrs. W. Dillon, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Nasik, and M. R. Desai, District Deputy Collector, Thana, passed on the 15th March, 1921, an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Sir James Dudgeon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for eight months (minimum period of commuted furlough followed by furlough.)

Mr. R. B. Bhadrapur, Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. P. E. Aitchison, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed to return to duty.

Mr. D. F. Dubash, Deputy Superintendent, Glanders and Farcy Department, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 7th March, 1921.

Mr. H. M. Browne to act as Deputy Superintendent, Glanders and Farcy Department, vice Mr. D. F. Dubash, proceeding on leave or pending further orders.

No. S.A.-1444.—The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Secretary to the Directorate of Development, Bombay, and Under Secretary to Government Development Department, and to appoint to it.

Mr. Dwarkanath Rajaram Vaidya to act as temporary Secretary to the Directorate of Development for a period of six months, with effect from the date on which he takes charge in addition to his duties as Assistant Land Acquisition Officer for the City of Bombay.

Mr. W. H. Thomas, A.M.I.C.E., to be Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch, of the Development Directorate.

Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Ebrahim to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, or pending further orders.

Mr. W. A. V. D'Rozario to act as Meteorologist, Bombay, vice Mr. P. N. Mitra, B.A., traisferred.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. G. Tucker, B.B., B.S., M.R.C.P. (Lond.) I.M.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for four months.

Mr. C. G. Balkani, M.B., B.S., is appointed to be temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon with effect from the 23rd February, 1921.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, B.E., Executive Engineer is transferred from the office of the Superintending Engineer, Sukkur Barrage Division, to the Northern District, Jamrao Canal, vice Mr. Gangadhar Nilkanth Gokhale, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave.

On return from leave, Conductor W. Dobson and Sub-Conductor F. C. Ball, Assistant Engineers are posted to the Southern Division and to Sind, respectively.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

One Pragji Vasta, a Lohana Hindu, aged about fifty and residing at 3rd Kumbharwada, was not on good terms with his wife Parwatibai, ten years younger than himself, and sometimes he used to stay away from home. On Wednesday about 2-30 p.m. Pragji came home and asked his wife where his daughter was and on the latter replying that she was at school, Pragji it is alleged, took out a clasp knife and stabbed Parwati with it on her chest and on the right side of her abdomen. He then stabbed himself on the abdomen and tried to run down stairs with the knife in his hand when he was stopped by some neighbours who were coming towards Pragji's room on hearing a hue and cry. Both Pragji and Parwati were removed to the J. J. Hospital where their statements were recorded. Parwatibai stated that Pragji first stabbed her and then stabbed himself while Pragji said that Parwati stabbed both him and herself.

Parwati died at the Hospital yesterday morning, and at an inquest held on her body by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, Mohan Pragji, the deceased's son stated that his father was not on good terms with his mother and that he (father) used to often stay away from home. He used to come home occasionally for money. Witness was not at home when the tragedy took place. Further enquiries have been postponed.

"POOR GIRLS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to say a few words by way of answer to your criticism and resentment, evoked by your intense love to Islam, which appeared under the heading "Poor Girls."

1 Why only one middle school for girls?

The objections are:—

2 Why "if necessary"?

3 The distinction of the sexes in the matter of early education?

4 What sort of compliments to Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha?

5 Why not a truly useful and practical lady?

6 Arabic. . . why only in High-school?

Our Committee does not much differ from you and a few lines by way of information will, I hope, suffice to clear the difference that is between your view and the view of the Committee. As you are aware, the Committee took its birth chiefly from the Non-Cooperation movement. I assure you that the Committee is fully aware of the holy injunctions of our Holy Prophet regarding the education of Muslims—both male and female.

Now, one may ask why it is that the Committee began its work by starting a Muslim High School for boys and why not by a High School for girls or at least simultaneously, one for girls? The answer is that already a month and half before the School was opened about 40 male students had already left the Government and aided schools. It was, therefore, the duty of the Committee to provide education for these boys. Now the number is 75. The Committee since then devoted itself to find some suitable house, which is not a matter of small difficulty in Bombay, to provide with necessary articles for the school and also to make a provisional curriculum. So far the work is successful; and now are required two things—for its complete success, namely, the greater number of students and a large sum of money to place the school on permanent financial basis, which can be achieved by the ready response of the Muslim Public to this National call. Up-till now and for a few days more, the Committee could not and cannot pay its attention to other educational work. As you know, the principal work of the Committee will be to try to Nationalise the existing schools and then, if required, new schools will be started, for both girls and boys.

We have written in our circular letter "We propose that there should be in Bombay a best model and independent High School, 3 or 4 middle schools, as many primary schools in every Muslim Mohalla as are required and also one middle school for girls, if necessary." It is clear that the Committee does not restrict its work to these schools only, but it may do more; otherwise even the Champions of education for males may ask why only one high school for males? The above statement is our estimation of the work that we will have to take up in near future. And I do not consider that the Committee is wrong in its estimation. We do not think that the boys of high-school classes will come in such a great number as to have more than one High-school; this has been proved by the small number of students in high-school classes, that attend our High-school; and if even all the Muslim boys non-cooperate, we may from our personal experience say that we can accommodate them with least difficulty in only one high-school. Similarly, we estimated that even if a good number responds to the religious call, 3 or 4 Middle schools will suffice for the time being. And so on with the primary schools in each mohalla; but these primary schools include those for boys and for girls as well. But as the number of students increases, the number of schools also will increase. Now as to the "Why only one middle school for girls"? The word only is yours. You rightly describe the pitiable condition of the majority of women in India which is very largely owing to the lack of education—primary, middle, high or any of the systematic education. This fact alone determined our estimation of the number of girls fit for middle school and the omission of any mention of higher studies at present; not only this. It was our fear that there may not be found a fair number of girls in Bombay, having received even primary education systematically, that determined our wording "if necessary." Sir, we never dispute as to the necessity of higher education for Muslim girls. The present pitiable condition of the education of Bombay Muslim girls has led us to state to have one middle school for girls, if necessary i.e. if there is fairly good number of such girls. If the condition was happier, then we would have proposed to have not only more middle schools than one, but also a higher school as well, for girls.

I am sorry I do not understand what you mean by "the compliments to Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha. . . . thus to speak of only one middle school for girls, if necessary." We have our highest admiration and respect for that Muslim Hero of the day, whom we day and night wish success in his undertakings. Our School Committee the other day named the National Muslim High School for boys after his name; I do not think we have belittled his esteem and glory. If we name the Committee as Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pesha School Committee and if that Committee restricts its work to starting only one middle school for girls, then you were right in saying "what sort of compliments to . . . . ."

As I told you in the beginning only, the Courses of study described in our letter is provisional and meant mainly for boys' schools, and therefore our wording that the student will turn out a true Muslim and useful and practical gentleman. When the course for girls will be framed and a school started for them we will write in such a letter that the student will turn out a true Muslim, and useful and practical lady.

As to the Arabic, the courses of study that we have framed are not finally settled and is subject to alterations, according to the expert opinion and suggestion. However the framers of the present course thought that boys should finish Urdu in middle school and Persian in High-school and Arabic in College. Of course the reading of the Holy Quran is done in primary classes.

I hope this is what our Committee means and I hope you will excuse me for not making the circular letter so much clear on account of our anxiety not to lengthen the letter. Concluding this, we request you to give us often the benefit of your varied experience of different countries, in conducting the school affairs of our Committee, on truly Islamic and national lines. Salaam.—Yours, etc.,

MD. MULTANI QADRI,
Secretary, Managing Committee,
G. M. K. P. H. S. Bombay.

Bombay, April 13.

[We are glad to be assured that the Committee is alive to the immense importance of providing Muslim education for girls. From our experience of other countries we should say that foreign education of Eastern girlhood has been a corrupting and most baneful influence. With regard to Arabic we would suggest that it should take the place of Persian in the Committee's curriculum. It is the language of Islam, and without some knowledge of it no Muslim can read the Coranesh-Sherif or say his prayers intelligently—Editor "B. C."]

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your notes, headed "Poor Girls" and "A Chance for Indian Muslims", in your issue of yesterday, I think, they are none too early. In fact, they but dimly represent the keen demand of the Muslim community of this city for a Muslim Girls' High School. To one unaware of the real situation, the statement in the circular letter of the National Muslim School Committee of their intention of opening "one middle school for girls, if necessary," would suggest that there is really no demand for such a middle school, and hence the conditional phrase "if necessary." There can be no grosser misrepresentation than this. On the other hand, the demand for several middle schools and a High school for girls on national lines, is at least as keen, if not keener than, the demand for the removal of the numerous defects from which the Anjuman-e-Islam High School (for boys) at Bori Bunder is at present suffering. To take an example from among several, I shall select the Primary School for Muslim girls at the Zackria Musjid Street, conducted and financed by Mr. Haji Yousuff Sobani, who, if I mistake not, is also the President of the National Muslim School Committee, that has issued the circular letter commented upon by you. In this school, quite recently about half a dozen girls successfully completed the 4th Standard course, the highest class in the Institution. The parents of these girls not desirous of withdrawing them so early are, in spite of the fact that there is no higher class than the 4th Standard, sending their daughters to the school, in order that they may at least go over the 4th Standard course once again. The Superintendent of the school, one Mr. Mohamed Ali, seeing that much of the precious time of these girls would be wasted, has taken upon himself to teach these girls English, there being no female teacher in the school competent to take this work, and proposes to begin teaching Persian as well to these girls. Under the circumstances is it not desirable, in fact 'necessary', that this Primary School be converted into a middle school, by opening a higher class each year, and providing the necessary female staff for the work? Of course, Mr. Sobani, the proprietor, may plead financial considerations coming in the way of adopting such a course. But cannot the National Muslim School Committee come to his aid by means of the necessary annual grant, and thus put into practice their 'object' of opening a "middle school for girls", which undoubtedly is keenly demanded by the Muslim parent round-about the said Primary School. There are some other such Primary Schools in the city that may well be converted gradually into middle schools in the course of the next two or three years, which would eventually become feeders for a Muslim Girls' High School. I appeal to the Committee to pay their particular attention to the matter of the development of secondary education for the Muslim girls of the city on lines which they propose introducing for Muslim boys. I likewise appeal to the Muslim public to come to the aid of the Committee financially and otherwise, remembering the "Hadees" of our Holy Prophet, quoted by you, Sir, that "to obtain education is incumbent upon every Muslim, male and female." It is nothing short of a disgrace for a city that can boast of scores of Muslim millionaires, not to have a single national Muslim middle school for girls. It is high time that these wealthy classes came forward with their "Zakat" money (the parallel of capital levy of modern socialism), which must run into thousands per individual per annum, if they have the desire to follow the biddings of "Allah", and helped the Committee in its endeavours for the propagation of religious and liberal education among their Muslim brothers and sisters.

I cannot agree to the scheme of the Committee to teach Arabic in High School classes only, while beginning Persian much earlier. In fact, the problem of the relative positions of Persian and Arabic in any scheme of national education for Muslims is a debatable one, and I propose giving my humble views on same at some other time shortly.—Yours, etc.,

MOHAMED IYOOB, B.Com.
Memon Mohalla,
Zackria Musjid. April 14.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

April 14

S. S. Jersey City, Griffith, New York.
S. S. Frankdale, Pritchett, Rangoon.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.
S. S. Renkon Maru, Nakamura, Calcutta.
S. S. Rauee, Pinson, Calcutta.
S. S. Yoshida Maru, Satow Kobeit.
S. S. Baron Minto, Witt Bunbarry.
S. S. Zurichmere McCrome, Karachi.
The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Warina for Persian Gulf.
Steamer City of Karachi for Liverpool.
Steamer Mandala for London.

EXPORT

April 14.

S. S. Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—10 bales goat skin, H. J. Jakaria & Co.; 5 bales sheep skin, H. J. Jakaria & Co.

S. S. City of Karachi for Liverpool:—204 cwt. Kishmis, C. Govindjee & Co.; 500 bales cotton waist, Gokuldas Verjee & Co.

S. S. Bolton Abbey for Antwerp:—220 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Bolton Abbey for Hamburg:—440 bales cotton L. S. Thakur & Co.; 330 bales cotton, Kishachand Devchand & Co.; 55 bales cotton, Arjan Khimjee & Co.; 660 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Bolton Abbey for Ghent:—55 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S. S. Bolton Abbey for Rottardam:—110 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.; 110 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Bolton Abbey for Amsterdam:—1 bale cotton N. Rajaram & Co.

S. S. Mahobra for Antwerp:—1,155 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S. S. Mashobra for London:—2 bales carpets Shaw Wallace & Co.

S. S. Heiman Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton, H. Surajmal & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Killachand Devchand; 600 bales cotton, R. D. Tata & Co.; 700 bales cotton, Gosho K. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat.

S. S. Heiman Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.; 500 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S. S. Heiman Maru for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton yarn, R. D. Tata & Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

S. S. Heiman Maru for Nagaski:—300 bales cotton, Gosho K. Kaisha.

S. S. Yoshida Maru for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

S. S. Saim Maru for Kobe:—33 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K. Kaisha.

S. S. Liverpool Maru for Yakoachi:—1,100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Bombay Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, H. Surajmall & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat.

S. S. Bombay Maru for Shanghai:—197 bales cotton yarn, R. D. Tata & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Yakohama K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Gohso K. Kaisha.

IMPORT

April 14.

S. S. Kaisar-I-Hind from London Agents, Mackinon Mackenzie & Co.—125 cases gin, 7 box sovereign, 25 cases whisky, 2 boxes specie, 1,200 kegs paint, 17 cases paper, 100 bags almond, 25 cases invalid food, 100 drums chloride of zinc, 57 cases tallow, 10 cases colour, 20 bales wool, 829 bars silver, 310 bales farina, 100 kegs Maslie, 1,000 casks cement, 810 cases vermouth, 40 casks bottle bruches, 120 cases wine, 1,867 cases brandy.

S. S. Gumbhira from Moulmain Agents, B. I. S. N. Co.:—319 bdles bamboo mats, 217 bags termeric, 18,488 bags groundnut oil cakes, 2,917 bdles groundnut oil cakes, 4,770 bdle battans, 118 robbins copra, 1,710 bdles coir yarn, 5,674 pieces squares, 2,349 pieces planks, 1,165 bdles planks, 2,752 pieces poste, 15,764 bdles scantling, 85,627 pieces scantling.

S. S. Nairobi from Allepey Agents, B. I. S. N. Co.:—400 bags pepper, 256 bags turmeric, 84 bags ginger, 952 robbins copra.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 14th April 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the east of the division. Humidity is in defect. Temperature remains higher than by day and by night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Agra and in excess at Allahabad. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is higher than usual at Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi where they are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jodhpur and in defect at Jacobabad. Day temperature is higher than usual except at Karachi; night temperature is above normal in upper Sind and at Ajmer and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded at Deesa and Veraval. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is higher than usual at Bhavnagar-Para and Indore; night temperature is above normal at Rajkot and in Centarl India West and on the west Kathiawar coast.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda has had 0.28in. of rain and skies are moderately clouded in the south-east of the division. Humidity is in excess at Chanda and nearly normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual in the west of the division; night temperature is above normal at Jubbulpore, Saugor, Amraoti and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately. Clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies moderately clouded in the south of the division. Humidity is in excess at Poona and in the south Bombay Deccan and in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is lower than usual at Sholapur; night temperature is above normal in east Hyderabad and below it at Bijapur.

General Remarks.—A few light falls of rain are reported from Madras and Malabar and from the south-east of the Central Provinces. The western disturbance has given a light fall of rain at Rawalpindi and skies are lightly clouded in the north and east Punjab this morning. Light to moderate cloud also spreads over the greater part of the Peninsula and the southeast of the Central Provinces. Temperature is higher than usual in the Punjab and the adjacent districts to the south.

Forecast.—No large change is likely.

India Telegrahic Summary for the 13th April 1921.

The western disturbance has caused local rain and snow in Kashmir with a few falls in the North-West Frontier Province. There has also been nearly geneearl rain in Malabar, local rain in the Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras with a few falls in Bengal, Orissa, east of the Central Porvinces, Hyderabad and Mysore.

Chief amounts are:—Berhampore, Sonamarg and Dras half an inch; Drosh three-quarter; Poona a half; Cochin three-quarters, Trivandrum, Negapatam and Coimbatore a half; Salem two and Kodaikanal one and a half.

Temperature is high over north-west India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, 14th APRIL, 1921.

	Temp in Shade		Humidity	Rainfall		
	Maximum of Past 24 hour	Minimum of Past 24 hours	8 hrs	Past 24 hrs	Tot. 1st Nov. ember to date	Departure 1st November to date
Persian Gulf—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th)	87	68	49	3	0 06	—3.05
Jask	84	79	2 84	..	0.17	—3.52
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab—						
Multan	108	81	6 76	..	0 17	—3.56
Rawalpindi	102	76	0 38	..	0 06	—1 57
Lahore	107	72	9 33	..	2 04	—3 66
Hissar	108	71	2 17	..	0 01	—1 99
Ambala	100	67	5 26	..	0.11	—1 82
Delhi	105	70	0 18	..	3 73	..
United Provinces—						
Agra	108	81	0 20	..	1.47	—1.62
Mainpuri	109	78	8 29	..	1 50	—0 38
Jhansi	109	74	3 38	..	1.28	+1 03
Cawnpore	106	74	8 32	..	3 30	+1 61
Allahabad	107	76	1 34	..	2.51	—0 27
Sind and Rajputana						
Jacobabad	105	77	3 24	..	..	—0 28
Karachi	83	73	0 76	..	2.04	—1 16
Ajmer	102	74	8 12	..	0	—1 31
Jaipur	106	75	1 13	..	0.28	—1 18
Kotha	108	77	3 13	..	0 22	—1 20
Mount Abu	88	73	6 59	..	0 41	—0 81
Gujarat, Kathiawar & Central India West—					0.66	..
Bhuj	103	75	2 70	..	0	—1 49
Dwarka	87	72	0 29	..	0	—0 68
Veraval	100	74	1 61	..	0	—0 84
Rajkot	105	68	6 22	..	0	—0 48
Bhavnagar Para	106	74	0 35	..	0	—0 53
Surat	107	71	3 34	..	0	—0 63
Ahmedabad	109	77	2 32	..	0 07	—0 41
Deesa	109	72	1 3	..	0	—0 65
Neemuch	105	72	2 14	..	0	—0 55
Indore	105	73	8 28	..	0.06	—0 78
Central Provinces—						
Jubbulpore	104	74	0 12	..	0 47	—0 53
Saugor	106	77	8 29	..	1.27	—0 44
Hoshangabad	106	75	0 12	..	0.88	—1 13
Khandwa	108	72	8 24	..	0 20	—0 55
Akola	108	75	1 16	..	0 46	—0 55
Amraoti	107	72	3 37	..	0 10	—2 01
Nagpur	106	76	0 45	..	0.25	—1 92
Chanda	103	75	0 35	..	0.19	—2.52
Raipur	103	77	6 40	..	0 09	+3.15
Konkan—						
Bombay	89	76	9 63	..	2 20	—0 42
Ratnagiri	90	82	3 81	..	0	—0 68
Mormugao	91	78	8 76	0.02	0	—1 08
Karwar	91	82	2 16	..	0.18	—1 06
Bombay Deccan and Hyderab

FINAL OF AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

JUBBULPORE (2) BEAT AJMER.

PRESENTATION OF CUP.

Yesterday witnessed the final of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. The finalists were Jubbulpore Railway Institute and Ajmer. The course of the Aga Khan tournament this year has been an unusually long one—chiefly owing to the entry of a record number of teams to compete. But whatever the reasons might be that served to contribute to the protracted length of the tournament—the hockey-loving public of Bombay have been looking forward with the keenest expectation to witness the final act of this drama—and yesterday the grand final was reached when Jubbulpore beat their antagonists Ajmer by a score of two goals to nil. The world of sport will heave a profound sigh of relief that the end at last has been reached and that a deserving team like the one hailing from Jubbulpore managed to capture the Aga Khan Challenge Cup this year.

Both the Jubbulpore team and the Ajmerites had shown promising form in their display of hockey in the earlier rounds—and hence the public rightly anticipated that a brilliant display of hockey would result from the clashing of the teams in the final match—on the verdict of which hung the right to be called the champions of the year in the Aga Khan Tournament. It was not a matter for surprise, therefore, to see a record crowd turning up to witness the closing phase of the struggle. Long before the appointed time for the match to begin —5-30 p.m. large numbers had assembled on the Gymkhana ground and secured for themselves positions of vantage—so that the late comers could scarcely find standing room. The Tournament Committee anticipating the rush had reserved a number of seats for those who had purchased reserved tickets—and but for this essential precaution even the representatives of the press would have found it difficult to get a suitable place to report the proceedings.

NAURE OF THE GAME.

The match began punctually at 5-30 p.m. As had been mentioned previously Jubbulpore emerged from the fray with a score of two goals to nil. The nature of the score affords but a partial reflex of the relative strength of the competing teams for though it is true that the better combination won —the blank scoring as far as the Ajmerites were concerned should in a qualified measure be attributed more to misfortune than inefficiency. The game, it should be remembered, had retained the characteristics of a balanced contest for the first twenty minutes of play and it was only after a prolonged dull for mastery that Jubbulpore was able to notch the first goal for their side. Then again, it was before the second moiety was older by two minutes that Jubbulpore just managed to snatch their second and last goal before the Ajmerites were able to realise the gravity of the situation. Taking a cursory view of the balance of exchanges during the course of the game—it cannot be said that the winners had a decidedly greater share of the attack —though at certain stages in the game they kept up a *puissant* and insistent attack that plumbed the depths of the resourcefulness and ingenuity of the Ajmer defence ranks. The Ajmerites had several splendid chances to score—which went a-begging practically owing to the fact that there was no man on the spot at the psychological moment to give the necessary finishing touch.

Whatever might have been the deficiencies of the rival teams yesterday—it could not be said—that they ever resorted to questionable tactics even at the most critical junctures. It was a clean and decent exposition of hockey to which the spectators were treated yesterday. Both teams exerted their utmost to give as good an account of themselves as possible and the spectators too gave vent to their appreciation of the exquisite fare that was provided by applauding every bit of clever play by either team and cheering every brilliant sally and spectacular defence. The balance of exchanges for the first twenty minutes were fairly even—but after twenty minutes of this give and take sort of game, Jubbulpore drew first blood through H. V. Smith converting a brilliant centring by a convincing shot which found the Ajmer net. For the rest of the first half the Ajmerites were inclined to be a bit despondent and to flag in their efforts—but fortunately the Jubbulpore team had spent itself in its first attacks and the Ajmerites escaped punishment for the time.

After change of ends Ajmer played a much better game though this resuscitation of spirits was surprising— the more so as they had the misfortune to experience a damper to their energies by their citadel succumbing to a second attack—this time as the result of fascinating play on the part of Wilmer—the left-out man of the Jubbulpore team. This initial set-back had not the same prejudicial effect as the goal in the first half, for during the rest of the twenty-nine minutes Ajmer played a sound game—their forwards especially acquitting themselves much more creditably than during the first half. But as the challenge came late, they were not able to recover lost ground and after a period of strenuous play with the fortunes of the day continually in suspense after quick alternation of attacks—after frequent oscillations between triumphant attacking tactics and fighting for dear life with the courage of desperation and with their backs to the wall —they had to admit defeat—the score at the announcement of the close standing:—

Jubbulpore	2 goals.
Ajmer	Nil.

The umpiring as a whole was unexceptionable though Mr. James at the one end proved too strict and exacting, while Major Brough at the other end was a bit lenient in his decisions. Apart from this, the umpires did their work well and pulled up men on the least indication of any tendency to methods more forcible than polite. As a result there were practically no case of serious injury to any of the players—with the exception of a minor injury to one of the Ajmer forwards which, however, did not incapacitate him from taking part in the game.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Jubbulpore got the better of the bully—off and made a dash into Ajmere territory only to be stopped by a powerful shot from Butler, the Ajmere right full-back, which sent the ball flying into the Jubbulpore "25." Then ensued a series of long shots between the opposing defence lines—but Mustaq soon got possession of the ball. But before he could travel much with it, Maxwell intercepted and passed on to Meaney —who in combination with Grant and Nelson effected a temporary diversion by making an incursion into the Jubbulpore goal area But Thornber cleared and sent the ball to touch. From the throw-in Harbour passed on to Nelson—who made a shot which penetrated the Jubbulpore full-back line—but Mungavin, the Jubbulpore custodian, gamely rose to the occasion and kicked away the ball.

The venue of operations changed for a time and the Jubbulpore forwards carried the attack right into the Ajmere stronghold and kept the defenders busy in warding off attacks pregnant with the most dangerous possibilities. Butler and Saunders nelped by Phipps and Emery, however, refused to be beaten and time and again cleared after herculean exertions and passed on to Pereira—who transferred play to the other end by deftly passing on the ball to his confrere on the right Meeney. While continuing this passing bout, one of the Ajmere forwards sustained a minor injury as the result of a fall—but he soon resumed play.

By this time about 15 minutes of the first half had sped away and yet the scoring sheet remained blank. From the balanced nature of the operations it was apprehended that a situation of stalemate might ensue, but these apprehensions were removed by the determined nature of the aggressive tactics that the Jubbulpore forwards began to develop at this stage. A couple of runs managed in partnership between Smith and Mustaq Ahmed, however, ended innocuously and it was only in the third attack by the firm of Smith and Mustaq, that the Ajmere citadel was stormed as the result of judicious low shot by Smith.

Jubbulpore	1 goal.
Ajmere	0

There remained another ten minutes for the close of the first half—and "defence not defiance" proved to be the motto of the Ajmerites during this time. The mishap of a goal damped their energies and it was due to the valuable services rendered especially by Saunders that the "wolf was kept at the door" by the Ajmerites. Any way, when half-time was announced no further lead was effected by Jubbulpore.

PLAY AFTER HALF TIME.

The opening operations in the second moiety proved to be of a sensational character—for hardly had the Ajmerites got into their stride when as the result of concerted action between Rocque and Wilmer, the left-wingers—Jubbulpore scored their second goal through a powerful shot by Wilmer.

Jubbulpore	2 goals.
Ajmere	0

A new spirit seemed to animate the Ajmere team after this second buffeting from an unkind fate and shaking off the lethargic fit that had hampered their attacking operations they began to assert themselves and take a larger share in the attack. Hence play during the rest of the game was of a more even nature—the preponderance of advantages in exchanges if any falling to the stage of the Ajmere team. The Jubbulpore defence under the efficient leadership of G. C. Smith kept the attackers at bay and just managed on certain occasions to wriggle out of tight situations. After ten minutes of play of this nature—Mungavin, the Jubbulpore custodian, was called upon to save—which he did in splendid fashion.

A period of mid-field play followed during which neither side could make much headway. The attacking tactics of the forwards were well countered by the spoiling tactics of the backs and thus though play was of a strenuous nature nothing of spectacular interest happened for some time. A couple or more of corners were forced by both the teams—but even in this the honours were fairly evenly divided. Had Wilmer, the clever left-winger of the Jubbulpore string, been not left to starve for want of passes directed to him Jubbulpore would have shown to greater advantage—but as it was it was Hassett who is a slow player at his best, who got most of the passes without evoking adequate response on his part.

More than half of the second moiety had by this time been gone through and yet Ajmere in spite of their attacks were not able to lessen their opponents' lead. They played with great dash and strength—but lacking as they did in the match winning qualities of prompt decision and instant execution they were not able to take advantage of their opportunities. Fatal vascillation in the striking circle, too much of individual efforts at the sacrifice of team-work, these prominent defects in their game told their tale—and as a result even at the closing stages when they had on one or two occasions their opponents' goal at their mercy—they were never able to convert. Grant and Nelson failed to convert on two occasions when they had glorious chances.

There remains little more to be told. With the odds so greatly against them and favoured by little of the luck of the game when the close was announced the Ajmerites had to contend themselves with the position of being runners-up, while with a score of two goals to nil the Jubbulpore team came out the winners of this year's championship.

FEATURES OF THE GAME.

The game throughout was a decent one and afforded a classy display of fast hockey The Jubbulpore team was evidently the stronger combination, but where they really excelled was in the superb defence put up by their defence lines. The defence simply refused to be beaten and G. C. Smith proved the toughest of tough propositions to the Ajmere quintette.

As far as forward play was concerned, the Jubbulpore string displayed a more judicious game giving indications of better knowledge of the science and technique of the game. H. V. Smith, Mustaq, Rocque and Wilmer worked so splendidly in concert as to resemble the oiled parts of some efficient but intricate machinery. Ajmere forwards were more inclined to individual efforts,—showing little of combination. Moreover, they were too partial to shock tactics perhaps overdoing the heavy brigade business a bit. In the striking circle they proved too weak, and this stood in the way of their scoring.

Both the custodians played a good game, but Barnett was called upon to save on more occasions and hence figured more conspicuously—while his off vis-a-vis had long spells of rest cure.

The teams were:—

JUBBULPORE RAILWAY INSTITUTE.

Goal, A. G. Mungavin; Backs, G. C. Smith and E. G. Thornber; Halves, Murtaza Khan, R. A. Harris and O. C. Cotter; Forwards, H. E. Hassett, H. V. Smith, Mustaq Ahmed, M. E. Rocque and O. A. Wilmer.

AJMERE.

Goal, Barnett; Full-backs, Butler and Saunders; Half-backs, Maxwell, Phipps and Emery; Forwards, Pereira, Meaney, Grant, Nelson and Harbour.

The umpires were:—
Major Brough and Mr. James.

PRESENTATION OF THE CUP.

At the conclusion of the match, as was previously announced, the ceremony of presenting the Aga Khan Cup to the winning team, Jubbulpore, and the Smith Challenge Shield to the runners-up, Ajmere, was gone through. Lady Aitken had kindly consented to present the Cups and distribute the medals—but before she performed this agreeable task Mr. Haig-Brown, President of the Bombay Gymkhana, made a short speech suitable to the occasion.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Haig Brown paid a fitting tribute to the work done by the Tournament Committee and by Mr. Hudson, the energetic Secretary, particularly. He also thanked Major Brough for the numerous services he had rendered in connection with the Tournament.

Proceeding, Mr. Haig-Brown made a feeling reference to the death of the father of Cyriaco D'Souza and Johnnie D'Souza of the Lusitanian team and said that in the death of this gentleman the sporting public of Bombay had suffered a great loss. He then called upon Lady Aitken to present the Cup and Shield and to distribute the medals.

After this ceremony was gone through, cheers were called for the Ajmere and Jubbulpore teams and for Lady Aitken.

SATURDAY'S MATCH.

Lusitanian A. vs. Poona United, 5-30 p.m.

CATHEDRAL BOY'S HIGH SCHOOL.

ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS

The Cathedral High School Annual Aquatic Sports were held yesterday afternoon at the Back Bay Swimming Baths and an enjoyable afternoon's sport was witnessed. The events being keenly contested. The results were:

THREE LENGTHS RACE (OPEN).
Result:—1 Whelan, 2 Hudson, I., 3 Navarra.
THREE LENGTHS RACE (UNDER 14).
Result:—1 Favell, 2 Ross, 3 Jameson I.
PLUNGING COMPETITION.
Result:—1 Whelan, 2 Leontzine, 3 White.
ONE LENGTH RACE (UNDER 12).
Result:—1 Jameson, 2 Tighe, 3 Spilling I.
SEVEN LENGTHS RACE (OPEN).
Result:—1 Whelan, 2 Carey, 3 Hudson I.
ONE LENGTH RACE, SWIMMING ON BACK (OPEN).
Result:—1 Hudson I., 2 Navarra, 3 Finan.
ONE LENGTH RACE (OPEN).
Result:—1 Navarra, 2 White, 3 Fuller.
ONE LENGTH RACE (UNDER 14).
Result:—1 Ross, 2 Whelan I., 3 Favell.
DIVING COMPETITION.
This event consisted of three parts:—(1) Standing Dive off Spring-board—25 marks, (2) Running Dive off Spring-board—40 marks, and (3) High Dive off Beam—35 marks.
Results:—1 P. Hudson, 2 Spilling, 3 W. Hudson.
RELAY RACE.
Result:—1 Wilson, 2 Palmer, 3 Barham.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Willingdom Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd., Madras, it was resolved that the company be wound up voluntarily as the result of the very heavy rise in prices of machinery since the formation of the company and as it was felt impossible to issue any further calls on shareholders during the present severe trade depression.

HOCKEY NOTES.

(BY SPHINX.)

With the close of the twenty-sixth season of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, I appear once again to say *"Au revoir"* to my gentle readers with apology for whatever short-comings I might have been guilty of. To a class of readers of the type of Tennyson's Annie Arden ("Hears and not hears and lets it overflow") which does not even see the "Bombay Chronicle" yet remembers every word which has a bit of sting in it. I have to express my gratitude for the surreptitious patronage of these tin-gods, who not only create an atmosphere of make-believe but seem to have monopolised common sense and delude themselves with the idea that they are the greatest living exponents of hockey. as forsooth, they manage the local tournament, by the grace of H. H. the Aga Khan. The tournament is so conveniently managed that the Bombay Gymkhana cannot really complain of extra strain on their generosity, for a fairly big slice is cut out of the gate-money for their precious ground. Why cannot the tournament be played on the Oval with a representative governing body, which will do away with the reckless vagaries of the present management? It is simply because the local teams are far too docile and spineless to make a move in the right direction and establish an independent governing Association lest it might displease their godfathers. It is not a question of personal courtesy to you or me that I have in mind, and that I must say under Mr. Hudson's management, every one has been treated with uniform courtesy and kindness, but what I am hinting at is the need for democratic control in sport, so that ends of justice may be served to all and sundry. It may be said that it is difficult to wrest the rather useful power from the present management, which I decline to believe are so unsporting as not to transfer the control to a representative body controlling hockey in Western India. If they do not, well, the remedy is in the hands of local teams, among whom unfortunately there is no unity even in a case of such crying need. It is a far cry in the wilderness to ask the clubs in Bombay to take a lead in the move, as they all tremble before the High and Mighty of Waudy Road who rule the roost.

* * *

Besides the case of my old friend Major Brough who has improved considerably by constant supervision and is so far one of the best umpires in the tournament. I should think Messrs. Nagporewalla, James and Hammond have done very well.

* * *

The umpiring in several of last week's matches has unfortunately been very faulty. I am not grousing about the ordinary and inevitable mistakes liable to be committed by all umpires—nor am I developing the pose of a captious critic in making this statement. Even Job—the embodiment of patience immortalised by Hebrew and Christian lores—would have emitted an occasional 'guffaw' indicative of deep displeasure had he had the misfortune to witness "Dolly" Kapadia practically running amok with his whistle and continually giving offside decisions when no one was off-side or had to see him dispensing even-handed justice (according to his own notions) by penalising the attacking side when within an ace of scoring. "Dolly" Kapadia, it will appear, is too costly a doll if he proceeds at this rate—but let us take comfort from the adage that "failures are but the stepping stones to success" and that in the fulness of time he will approximate the ideal umpire as far as it will be humanly possible to do so.

* * *

But what recks the commission of a thousand and one mistakes—the criticisms in the organs of public opinion or the deep sense of injury implanted in the hearts of teams who have had to suffer from these occasional aberrations. Efficiency is not the criterion to inclusion among the ranks of umpires. The all-powerful Mandarins, who pull the string and conduct this Punch and Judy show insists that dancing attendance and rok-towing is the only passport to bask in the sunshine of official favour. I have heard with my own ears one of the umpires responding to a beckoning call of a tournament official with a prompt and ready 'Sir' accompanied by genuflations suitable to the occasion. So it would appear the ability of surviving the phonetic test of being able to pronounce the appropriate 'shibboleths' guarantees the aspirant complete immunity from subsequent scrutiny about how he discharged the responsible duties of an umpire.

* * *

A word of praise is also due to Mr. Hudson—the indefatigable Secretary to the Tournament Committee who with his engaging smile and affable personality has disarmed all hostility and has succeeded in smoothening the difficulties that are incidental to a long-drawn tournament of the kind which it has been his lot to manage.

* * *

The Management in its wisdom organised a Charity Match between the Customs A. C. and a representative team of the Old Boys of the Bombay Educational Society for Sunday, which fetched Rs. 150. The response was poor and it was fully expected, as people knew there could be nothing very exhilarating in a trial of strength of such local teams, as do not enjoy the reputation of playing classy hockey. However, with about 25 honorary workers including the players, the umpires and the Honorary Secretary of the tournament, there were hardly two hundred people in the stands on either side. The B. E. S. Old Boys were a quicker lot and showed concerted action with laudable consistency, while the Customs in spite of good defence, were far too erratic in their forward play. It was, on the whole, a very fast and even en-

(Continued on page 8.)

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

FATAL ASSAULT ON A BOOK BINDER.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 9 YEARS

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and a Special Jury.)

Emperor vs. Abdul Kader Mamdu.

The accused, a Mahomedan, was charged with the murder of one Mahomed Khan Ismail on the evening of the 11th of March, 1921.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. Dhanjishaw Dorabji appeared for the Crown. Mr. I. S. Haji appeared for the accused.

The Advocate-General stating the case for the prosecution said that the accused was a fitter and the deceased was a book-binder. On the 11th March last the two had a quarrel in a liquor shop at Two Tanks. There was a scuffle, the shop-keeper drove them out and they were separated. Later in the evening while the deceased was going along Bapty Road he was followed by the accused. The accused went from behind and struck the deceased on the head with a long and heavy stick. The deceased fell down and the accused struck him again on the head. He then threw away the stick and ran off. The deceased became unconscious, and was taken to the hospital where he died the next morning. It appeared that the deceased had his skull fractured and the injury was such as must result on death. The accused was subsequently arrested. The case was very simple and the only question was with what intention the injury was inflicted.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and his Lordship sentenced the accused to nine years' rigorous imprisonment.

POLICE COURTS.

STANDING ON FOOT-BOARD OF RY. CARRIAGE

8 MEN FINED

Narayen Sukharam, Succu Jacob, Narayen Genu, Vishwanath Shanker, S. V. Dagle, Dugroo Gunpat, B. P. Pinto and Natwardas Tricumji were yesterday charged by Railway Conductor O. C. Cusson, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Mazagon Police Court, with standing on the footboard of a carriage of the G. I. P. Railway when in motion in contravention of the Railway Act, Section 118, on the 13th instant, some between Mazagon and Byculla and others between Masjid and Victoria Terminus stations.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused who pleaded guilty. The first accused, who was only a lad, was sentenced to pay a fine of Re. 1, and the rest were fined Rs. 5 each.

PATHAN FINED FOR STEALING CLOTH

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sait charged Mohammed Din Aji Hussain, a Pathan dock-labourer, with the theft of black calico valued at Rs. 18 from the s. s. Macdonald.

Mr. S. Shannon, the 3rd Officer of the steamer, identified the cloth as part of the cargo on board.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 35 or in default to suffer twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

RS. 30 FINED FOR RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Turner charged Domingo D'Souza a motor driver with rash driving.

The facts of the case are that on the 13th April the accused was driving from Museum West and proceeding to Colaba and in front of his car there was a bullock-cart. Mohanlal, the complainant, who was on the right side of the road, was run over by the accused's car while he was crossing the road. Consequently the complainant was knocked down and his left leg was abraised. It has been alleged that the accused was driving his car at a fast speed.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, and further ordered that if the fine be recovered Rs. 15 should be paid to the complainant by way of compensation.

INDUSTRIAL AND PAUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

The seventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., was held at the registered office of the Company, on Tuesday, the 12th instant, when the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas occupied the chair.

The Chairman in presenting the Audited Accounts and the Directors' Report, made a short speech, in the course of which he remarked that the business of the Company in the year under report had been one and a half time more than in the previous year, which fact should be considered quite satisfactory. But the real matter for atisfaction and congratulation was the good class of business that was being written, as could be seen from the extremely small amount of claims that the Company had paid in the year under report.

SEQUEL TO A WRESTLING BOUT

The Coroner held an inquest, touching the death of Ramu Murari, a mill-operative, aged twenty-five. The deceased on the 25th ultimo entered into a friendly contest of wrestling with Ganu Kushalia, another mill-operative, in the compound of the chawl in which both of them were living. Ramu was floored in the bout and he received an injury near his eye, but he continued to attend to his duties till the 11th instant, when he took seriously ill. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was found to be suffering from tetanus and he died on Wednesday last.

The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus resulting from an injury caused by an accidental fall whilst wrestling.

ANOTHER MOTOR CAR FATALITY

Another fatal motor accident resulting in the death of a Hindu lad of eight years, took place at 2-30 p.m. on Wednesday last. It appears that Pandurang Krishna, the deceased lad, was walking along Kalbadevi Road towards Dhobi Talao, when a motor car driven by one Eknath Tukaram, came from behind, very fast and knocked him down. Pandurang was on the left side of the road where there was no footpath and that the driver of the car, who was driving wrecklessly, did not sound his horn nor did he give any other warning. A wheel of the car passed over Pandurang's head and he was dragged about thirty feet when Ramchandra Shrinivas, a clerk, who was passing by, pulled him out. The unfortunate lad died on the spot.

At an inquest held on his body, by the local Coroner and a jury, a verdict of death from his having been knocked down and run over by a motor car, which was being driven in a rash and negligent manner by Eknath Tukaram, was recorded.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mr. G. H. Wenyon's address at the Taj Mahal to members of Society of Architects, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 16.

Ramnavmi: Banks closed.

The s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

REQUIEM MASS.

There will be a Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. Apollinario J. deSouza, on Monday, the 18th instant, at 7-30 a.m., in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul. Friends and relations will please accept this intimation.

BAND NOTICE

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6-15.

MAIL NOTICE

The mail steamer Sicilia with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Tuesday next.

HIN

All the Volunteers of the above Corps, are desired by the Captains, to be present in the Maidan next to Salvation Army Headquarters, (Ripon Road, Madanpura) in Uniform to-morrow, at 8 p.m. precisely.

CITY'S MORTALITY

The total mortality of the city on the 13th instant was 222 as compared with 117 of the corresponding day of last year and 212 in 1919. There were 13 attacks and 13 deaths from plague and 12 attacks and 3 deaths from small-pox.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MALAD.

Under the auspices of the Malad Vashi Bandhu Mandal, a public meeting of the residents of Malad will be held to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Haji Jakeria Mahammedan Sanitarium ground when Mr. V. J. Patel will address the meeting.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Karapara will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

A THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Mr. Ernest Wood will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Subject:—"Theosophical Outlook and Modern Problems." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

BYCULLA WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following is the result of the election of the District Congress Committee, Byculla Ward for the 25 seats in the Provincial Congress Committee:—Messrs. V. A. Desai, S. S. Gangla, Dayaram V. Mehta, I. L. Kaji, R. A. Kaji, K. B. Kamath, S. K. Popla, S. L. Silam, A. Atmaram, L. V. Kaikeni, S. A. Dabge, A. Varerker, Thakoredas Purshotamdas, Chandulal Kallindas, Chandulal H. Sopariwalla, A. C. Nanji, S. V. Pentembekar, Shrimati Ratnabai Shashital, Messrs. A. S. Dharadhar, Jagmohandas G. Merchant, H. B. Kothare, Jayantilal Lobharam Dangerwalla, Ishwarlal Chhaganlal Marfatia, H. Gaznavi, and Poonja Thackersey Tejoo.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT BYCULLA Y. M. C. A.

The Amateur Dramatic Club of the Byculla Y. M. C. A. is staging the popular Goldsmith's eighteenth century comedy. "She Stoops to Conquer" on Saturday the 16th April at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their premises on the Byculla Club Road. The object of the performance is worthy of support as the Byculla branch is very badly in need of a piano and the proceeds will be in aid of the piano and the A. D. C. Fund. "She Stoops to Conquer" was first performed in 1772. It was an instant success and it still keeps the boards as one of the most popular of comedies.

All friends and members of all the branches are requested to come in large numbers and give their support to this enterprise of the Byculla, Y. M. C. A.

Tickets Rs. 3 (Reserved) 2 and 1. Tickets are on sale at all the branches of the Y. M. C. A. and at Messrs. Sorrell and Co., Florist, Colaba Causeway.

FIND OF NEW BORN CHILD.

On Tuesday last at about 8-20 a.m. a policeman on duty at Sandhurst Road, found a newly-born child lying at the corner of Sandhurst Road and Memonwada. The child was alive, but injured on the right side of the neck. The police removed the child to the J. J. Hospital where it died of hoemmorage the next day. Enquiries were made, but the mother could not be traced.

OUR DUTY TO THE COUNTRY.

TOMORROW'S MEETING

Under the auspices of the Byculla Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the Maidan next to the Salvation Army Headquarters, Madanpura, Ripon Road, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lala Govardhandas, Mr. S. G. Banker and others will speak on "Our duty to the Country."

The Madras branch of the Bharat Stree Mahamandal was formed last night at Zanzadarini Kumaramangalm's residence, when Sarda Devi presided. Zamandarini, Mrs. Lakshmipati, Miss Jeevarati Nammal and Mrs. Sarda Bai were elected Secretaries.

Careful investigations of Ceylon Marine Biologist definitely establishes the fact that pearl oyster will spawa when twelve months old, thus setting at rest the problem long in doubt.

The Broach Political Conference has been postponed to the 2nd week of June.

"The car of outstanding value"
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MANAGER,
"The Bombay Chronicle."
1st February, 1921.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, April 15, 1921.

TRAFFICKING IN LABOUR.

We wish that a small body of competent enquirers would set themselves to the task of preparing the outlines of a Labour Manual in India. The first results are bound to be sketchy as the field is too vast for the most ambitious and painstaking enquirers to examine satisfactorily. Special officers have been engaged in this and some other provinces to collect statistics relating to labour though we do not see why "experts," who know nothing about the social conditions of workers should be imported from England. We have as yet touched only the fringe of the problem. In Bombay, interest is alert touching the conditions of the textile industry. In Madras, thanks to the organising capacity of Mr. Wadia, certain sections of Labour have been consolidated on a basis that can be developed for unified action in a time of crisis. In Bengal, there are nearly three lakhs of operatives working in the jute mills, but the recent Sibpur strike demonstrated the inefficiency of unorganised action. The workers at Jamshedpur are alive to their rights, and there are organisations of railway employees prepared to fight for middle class rights. Beyond these city developments, which are still incomplete, there is a vast mass of labour employed in the fields and it is they who constitute the backbone of the manual workers of India. There was at one time in the indigo-districts a class known as "clubmen" who terrorised the cultivators in the interests of foreign planters, and although now there is a formal mitigation of violence in the name of the employer, it is well to recognise that traditions die hard, especially in communities condemned to inarticulate impotence. Nothing short of local investigation by unbiassed workers will disclose the conditions under which labour is recruited and maintained in outlying districts. And if a Labour Manual is produced, a historical account of labour recruitment and wages will be necessary in the case of each industry, manufacturing as well as cultivating. Official accounts are incomplete and unreliable, and the Industrial Commission uttered only pious opinions without disclosing the distress of workers in detail. The Government publications that exist, only deepen popular suspicion, as much on account of the gloss put on as of the facts omitted.

A good illustration of the impotence of Labour may be found in the annual report of the working of the Assam Labour Board for the year ending June 1920. The Labour Board is concerned with the recruitment of "coolies" for the estates. Tea being an essentially British industry, the Government of India contribute half the salary of the Chairman of the Board who is also the chief executive officer of recruiting operations. Besides the sum supplied by Government (Rs. 7,650 yearly), the Board raises its revenue by a "cess received from employers on garden-sirdars and emigrants." Labour is neither directly nor indirectly represented on the Board, though their purpose is to collect "coolies" for plantations. There are fifteen members, eight representing the India Tea Association, four the Assam Branch of the Association and the remaining three the Surma Valley branch of the Association. All the fifteen members are Europeans engaged in the business and interested in high dividends. No Indian has trespassed into the inner councils of this body, and no labourer has a seat in it, though it it is Indian labour on which they subsist and by which they profiteer. They are not exactly in the vanguard of modern opinion in anything, political or economic, and their Dyerite Toryism is naturally exhibited in the particulars of every-day business. The Board represents the enthronement of the capitalist who is able to exact obedience on his own terms. So much for the Board. As to the operations of the year, it is scarcely necessary to mention that the Board is very pleased about them; but they deserve greater publicity. The operations are carried on through the agencies of the Tea District Labour Associations, which in turn employ garden-sirdars as "fishers of men." The number netted in is divided by the Board into two classes, namely, "Adults recruited"' and "Souls recruited." Thus, last year 42,126 garden-sirdars "operated." Result 71,058 "adults" and 1,03,510 "souls," such being the terminology of the Board. Sums varying from 8 as. to Rs. 30 are advanced to the intending recruit to the labour force, and the bargain is fixed. A few of the Sirdars are prosecuted or punished for "irregularities" in recruiting. Formerly local agents were paid on a commission basis, at the rate of so many rupees per head—we beg pardon per "soul." Now the Board is perspicacious enough to find that the agent should be given a fixed salary "sufficient to maintain a person of his status" without the *per capita* commission. Even the Tea District Labour Associations consist only of employers though they boast of having "broadened" their membership. We are afraid the Board are skating on thin ice when they say that "though it cannot be claimed that malpractices have been altogether eliminated, it is no exaggeration to say they have been reduced to a minimum." Knowing as we do the constitution and interests of the Board, we are loth to believe that they would raise a hue and cry touching the defects existing and the probability is that they do not hear a thousandth part of the record of current abuses. When ignorant "coolies" are bargained for as so many heads and so many souls, when enterprising agents are about with tales of wealth and offers of cash advances, when economic pressure and official influence direct the steps of ignorant villagers, is it too much to suspect that the system has a respectable quantum of abuses to answer for? The Belgian mission at Ranchi—we mean Christian missionaries—sent a number of recruits, but the Board while grateful for the sympathetic Cooperation available from that quarter, think that allegations of harshness and forcible detention on the estates were "either baseless or grossly exaggerated." Such is the report of Inspector McPherson and of course the Board accept it with an approving conscience. We would ask the obliging missionaries to make sure of their terms before they, forgetful of their spiritual offices, go out of their way to supply "coolies" to the estates; if it is charity that impels them, they ought to make sure of the rights of the emigrants they send.

A few instances of the trafficking morality will show how helpless the recruit is. The more the recruits produced, the greater the credit of the operator, and it is an incentive that a Board, unadulterated with any representation of Labour itself, cannot be expected violently to suppress. They know that it is an imperfect world, without any poetic justice in it and they have to allow a margin for the vagaries of a very difficult business by their agents. One energetic recruiter offered a few "souls" to an individual whom he took to be a Dooar planter. He was selling them to garden-sirdars from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per "coolie". Another party is engaged on forcible recruitment, and it is difficult to read complacent accounts of detection without feeling that the system is in the main corrupt with force and fraud, which can only be mitigated by stopping the licenses of all dubious agents. In this kind of business, the capitalist is interested in turning a blind eye on reports of abuses which may strike him as frivolous. Why, even people more enlightened than Dooar planters have looked on "pressure and persuasion" as worthy engines of exaction. What we want to impress upon labour-enthusiasts is that they have only approached the out-skirts of the real problem and as they approach, they will have to meet the blunt resistance of vested interests. The Assam Board are immensely pleased with themselves, and they are far above the clamour of labour, which wants to have a voice touching the disposal of its body and soul.

THE NEW CRUSADE.

The fulsome adulation with which his "Moderate" friends and admirers have been beslavering Sir Harcourt Butler, whom they have held up to the world as "a popular Governor," has evidently turned the head of the latter and led him to believe not only that whatever he says and does is bound to be invariably right and proper, but also that it has the approval and sympathy of all "right-minded" and "loyal" men like his own friends and admirers of the Moderate persuasion. On no other assumption can we explain the genesis of the amazing circular which Sir Harcourt Butler's Government have thought fit to issue to the Commissioners in the province and which we published yesterday. In this circular, which is a clear declaration of a ruthless war against the Non Cooperation movement, there is not, it will be seen, even the usual pretence of warning subordinate officialdom against excesses of zeal in the pursuit of their "unpleasant" duty of putting down a political movement. On the other hand, Sir Harcourt Butler's Government seem to be apprehensive lest the men on the spot should hesitate or fail to wield all the "legitimate," that is to say, both the legal and extra-legal, weapons, which they in virtue of their position as integral parts of the machinery, are in a position to resort to with impunity. Not only are all the weapons in the legal armoury of the State to be freely used but officers of all grades in the district are exhorted to leave no stone unturned to put down the movement.

The rules forbidding Government servants from attending political meetings are thrown overboard with a view to enable the officials to conduct their recruiting campaign properly Collectors are advised to attend and address meetings of the Reform Leagues and Liberal Leagues of the Moderate Party, so as, no doubt, to turn these against the Non-Cooperators. Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars, who showed such "admirable" resource in "organising" loyal opinion and "influencing" public feeling during the last war are counted upon to exhibit similar "resourcefulness" in the new war against Non-Cooperation. Nay, the Government school-master, who has been so zealously watering the seeds of loyalty in the young minds is also to be pressed into service. Further the pensioners, "specially the military pensioners", are to be rallied to the "cause" and made to justify the last link which holds them on to the Government side. Disbanded sepoys too are not lost sight of by Sir Harcourt's Government, and but for the fact that they would turn out to be a double-edged weapon, recruiting among them for the new crusade would have been carried on with great enthusiasm. In fine every Government servant "worth his salt," is to be pressed into service and the entire administrative machinery made to bear down, like a "tank," on the Non-Cooperators. Lest any of the officials should still feel that the instructions contained in the circular are not comprehensive enough, Government remove all doubts on the subject by declaring that "there is no intention that the hints given in this letter should be regarded as in any way exhaustive." No more definite *carte blanche* than this could have been given by any superior authority to a subordinate one. This *carte blanche*, it also goes without saying, carries with it as complete an absolution for all that may be done by "men on the spot," as Lord Chelmsford's *carte blanche* to Michael O'Dwyer or the latter's to Dyer did. In these circumstances, the people of the province need have no doubt whatever that their "popular" Governor, supported by his Ministers, is out to crush ruthlessly and by hook or crook the national movement.

It will be recalled that Sir Harcourt in his address to the local Legislative Council on the 28th ultimo did not even care to deny that his Government were embarking on a campaign of repression. He only reminded the Council that in January last he had, reviewing the situation, given an assurance that he would not, for the time being, resort to anything like repression. But it is significant that he did not repeat the assurance this time. If he had done so, it would have been a shameless mockery of the truth, for it is patent to the meanest understanding that repression in its ugliest forms is stalking the province to-day from one end to the other. We must say, however, that such an eventuality was not unexpected by the rank and file of the national movement and we have reason to believe that they are fully prepared to face the ordeal. Otherwise, they would not be deserving of the victory which they hope to win. It may be a matter of extreme shame and regret to them to see some of their own countrymen ranged against them in the supreme non-violent struggle which they are waging. But they must be prepared to face *that* ordeal too. What struggle for freedom and national emancipation was spared such ordeals? The people of the United Provinces, like the rest of their countrymen, need have no reason to lose heart so long as their cause is just and their methods are righteous.

Notes of the Day.

A Sign of the Times.

A significant sign of the times in India to-day is the rapid awakening that is taking place among the Sikhs, with its inevitable sequel of rapprochement between them and other communities. The Sikhs, no less than the Hindus and Mahomedans, had suffered excruciating agonies at the hands of Michael O'Dwyer's press gangs during the war and the myrmidons of the Martial Law regime of 1919. Their martyrdom at Jhallianwala Baug was, perhaps, greater in extent than that of any other community. The failure of their mission to Great Britain last year in connection with the Reform scheme completed the disillusionment of the Sikhs and now the Nankhana tragedy has burnt into their souls and taught them the supreme need of making common cause with the rest of the Indian communities for the winning of that freedom—Swaraj—without which all endeavour is like building on sand. Not only have the Sikhs begun to fraternise with the Hindus and Arya Samajists as never before, but their attitude towards the Moslems is undergoing a welcome change. It will be noticed that among the resolutions adopted by the Committee of the Sikh League, Lahore, is one placing on record the League's appreciation of the self-sacrifice shown by Syed Atta Ulla of Amritsar, —who was recently the victim of a savage sentence of imprisonment for three years with solitary confinement for three months—along with Sikh patriots like Kartarsingh Jhabbar and Amarsingh Jhabbar. If any evidence is needed of the growing friendship between the two communities it is provided by the sympathy shown by the Sikhs in Canada, who have sent a cheque of Rs. 1,000 to Akhtarali Khan, son of Moulana Zafferali Khan, Editor of the "Zemindar", and who have intimated to him that "as the Moulana Sahib is undergoing imprisonment for religion and country so Sikhs feel it their national duty to contribute something out of their savings for their political views." The amount for the service of those who are suffering is contributed towards payment of the fine inflicted on Moulana Zafferali in addition to the sentence of imprisonment.

Repression in Behar.

In the face of incidents like the one reported from Chatra in Hazaribag district it is impossible to take seriously the assurance of Lord Sinha's Government that repression is not being resorted to in the province. It appears that there was general *hartal* in the town on the 6th instant and that at 4 p.m. a huge procession of Hindus and Mahomedans was organised, which first proceeded to the mosque and offered prayers. The procession was then going to a Hindu temple by the main road, when Mr. H. D. Christian, the Sub-Divisional Officer, is stated to have suddenly appeared on the scene and ordered the arrest of Mahant Ramprakas Dass, Babu Laxmikant Sinha, B.A., Headmaster of the local Gandhi Pathshala, Babu Ramanugra Prasad and Maulvi Abdul Wahid, without any reason being given to them. This was about 5-30 p.m. Though, naturally enough, some confusion arose in the procession in consequence of these arrests, peace was soon restored and the crowd proceeded to the temple. The Sub-Divisional Officer is stated to have announced his "order" at 6 p.m.—that is to say, within half an hour of the arrest—and sentenced, *without taking any evidence*, all the four gentlemen, the Mahant and Babu Ramanugrah to a fine of Rs. 15 each or simple imprisonment of 10 days, in default, and the headmaster and the Maulvi to a fine of Rs. 30 each or simple imprisonment for a month, in default. The accused refused to pay the fine and are consequently in jail. If the facts are as reported in the Behar press, the S. D. O. seems to be evidently under the impression that the province is under Martial Law and that he has been given *carte blanche* by Lord Sinha. On no other assumption can we explain the antics of this admirer of Frank Johnson, Col. O'Brien and other heroes of the Martial Law regime.

Natal Indian Congress.

The growing menace of the anti-Asiatic movement in South Africa has induced the Indian community in Natal to resuscitate the Natal Indian Congress, the foundations of which were laid so far back as 1896, chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. Gandhi, but which, unfortunately, had lapsed into inactivity during the last few years. At a meeting of representative Indians from all parts of Natal, held on the 6th ultimo at Durban, the draft of a new constitution for the Congress was approved and office-bearers elected. A leading Indian merchant, Mr. Ismail Gora, presided and brought home to those assembled the vital need of unity and organisation among Indians of all classes in defence of their honour and rights as human beings and British citizens, which were daily being assailed by the Whites. "The day of helotage is passing away. We are in the days of reconstruction and everyone must sooner or later be given his due as a human being," said Mr. Gora. He also condemned the so-called Voluntary Repatriation scheme, which in reality is directed towards getting rid of every Indian from the Colony. In the difficult times ahead of of them, only solid unity and firm determination will bring about the salvation of the Indian community in the Union. The reformed constitution of the Natal Indian Congress places in the hands of Indians there a powerful instrument whereby to counter the evil designs of the South African League. Indians in other provinces of the Union would do well to bestir themselves like their compatriots of Natal.

The Plight of Russia.

G. K. N. writes:—

"The fate of Russia after the revolution is scarcely fully-known to the outside world. India had very little intellectual commerce with Czarist Russia, though the latter was as keen a student of the Orient as were the Germans. The seminaries of St. Petersburg and Vladivostock rivalled those in Berlin. We have resumed intercourse with Leipzig but it is still impossible to get in touch with the Russian student world. Meanwhile, here is a letter that may interest your readers and Orientalists in particular. It is by M. Minorsky, a good Persian scholar, now in Paris.

I was glad the other day to find at the "Bibliotheque Nationale" your translation of M. Instrantsev's work and to read what you kindly say of the Russian Orientalists. Very few of them (if any!) may be now in the possession of your book so let me on behalf of my countrymen thank you for the enlightened interest in our literature which will surely repay the trouble you have taken to overcome the difficulties of our grammar. But certainly Russian is no more difficult than, let us say, Arabic!

You may be interested in the fate of our scholars but ourselves obliged to live abroad, know very little about them. We only know that notwithstanding all the hardships of hunger and cold they are trying to do what they can. Prof. Scherbatskoy is presently in Sweden but is expected in Paris where he is going to lecture at the College de France. His book on Indian philosophy has been translated into French. We hope it will be published. Prof. N. Marr (now in Paris) is studying the Bask language which he connects with the Caucasian languages of which he possesses an unrivalled knowledge.

Poor M. Inostrantsev was very ill even in 1916. He was in a sanatorium and only now, they say, reason is returning to him. Such a pity for this brilliant young scholar.

Prof. Saleman (whose wonderful studies on the Pehlevi documents from Turfan you must know) died in 1916. He was an old man, but Prof. Zoukovsky—("Modern Persian Literature and Dialects") who departed in 1918 was a much younger man and left many works unfinished.

I am publishing now a work in French on the very interesting Persian sect of Ali-Allahi and I shall be glad to send it to you when ready if this letter reaches you."

Inostranzev, it will be remembered, has salved a good deal of Sasanian civilization rom early Arabic writers of Persian extraction. Dr. Jivanji Modi in a manner introduced him to India by a paper on the ossuary or the bone receptacle of ancient Persians studied by M. Inostranzev. Scherbatskoy and Mironov have distinguished themselves in Indology, particularly Jainism. Saleman's death has deprived Russia of her easily first Pehlevi authority. As for Zhukowski about whom I receive frequent inquiries from persons engaged in teaching Persian, his monographs of Persian poets deserve to be done into English."

The Rao of Cutch and Imperial Conference.

On this subject a correspondent has furnished us with interesting details regarding the qualifications of the Rao of Cutch. "On the throne, with full ruling powers now for thirty-seven years, the Rao", the correspondent writes, "has conscientiously cultivated the art of *how not to do*. His father was a ruler of progressive ideas who, if he had not been cut off so untimely and unexpectedly, might have brought his State amongst the model provinces of India. The present Rao has progressively lapsed to retrograde. As of snakes in Iceland, may be said of Cutch, "we know nothing" for the simple reason that his Highness is dead against publicity and popular discussions in all their forms. I wonder how he came to accept the invitation for a position, in which he must be followed by a blaze of publicity even in the cosmopolitan crowd of London or Paris. As for his personal or public qualifications, the correspondent proceeds, he is so much a friend of high education that he has not a single officer in his employ who can boast of such distinction. Dumas has said of General Monk, who restored Charles II, that he took so long to reply to anyone who wished him "good-evening" that he quite naturally ended by saying "good-morning" and on that account passed for a profound statesman. His Highness can beat Monk hollow in dilatory strategy. He never decides a case that has had the luck to come under his august notice. He has not even the papal formula of non-possumus." His Highness would rather change his room, if the papers become too many, than his mode of doing business. As for His success in the task now assigned him, I fear His Highness has no one in his entourage who can enlighten him as to the natural history of the Imperial cabinet. The story goes of a Prime Minister of the late Queen, who, commissioned to form a cabinet, and unable to persuade any of his colleagues to take up the colonial office, took the colonies upon himself. Then, when his colleagues had gone, he called his Secretary and asked him to point out the "d——d" places on the map. His Highness has here an admirable precedent, if he does not know what the Imperial Cabinet is, to send for Webster. You realise, Mr. Editor, what a strenuous advocate of progress we have secured in His Highness. You are inquisitive, Mr. Editor, about the principles of public policy that dictate such selections. His Highness is simple to the verge of miserliness: he is rich till his wealth has become fabulous; he is clever till his cleverness has become a positive nuisance. The Government of India desire to prove in the Imperial Cabinet that India is neither inclined to be democratic, nor poor enough to be let off its present burden of taxation and future increases. Could they have made a better choice?"

SERIOUS POSITION IN COAL STRIKE.

PREMIER CONFERS WITH MINERS & OWNERS.

NEGOTIATIONS ON A DELICATE STAGE.

NO BREAKDOWN ANTICIPATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 12, 3-15 p.m.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. April 14.

The coal negotiations entered upon a delicate stage to-day. The Owners and the Miners each stated their case yesterday and Mr. Lloyd George to-day heard the parties separately. No proposal has yet been submitted likely to lead to a settlement but though the position is serious, no breakdown in negotiations is anticipated such as would precipitate the Triple Alliance strike, the threat of which remains in abeyance.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS FOR SETTLEMENT.

NATIONAL POOL OF PROFITS AND FIXING OF STANDARD WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 11, 9-45 p.m.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. April 14.

The Government's proposals for settlement of the coal dispute were published to-night. After again enumerating the objections, both to national pool of profits and the national wages settlement the Government proposes fixing of standard wage for each district. The principle on which such standards shall be fixed, shall be determined nationally and shall be discussed in the present conference. Complaints from any district shall be referred to a national committee equally representing the miners and the owners. The present conference must also determine what percentage the owners' profits should bear to the wages.

When arrangements have thus been concluded for fixing the wages on the economic basis, the Government will for a short period grant financial assistance in order to mitigate the rapid reduction of wages in the districts most affected.

MINERS REJECT GOVERNMENT TERMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 12, 11-20 p.m.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. April 14.

It is officially announced that the miners have written refusing the terms of the Government.

SITUATION REMAINS CRITICAL.

TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNION WARNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21, 11-20 p.m.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. April 14.

Despite the postponement of the strike Mr. Williams has telegraphed to all the Transport Workers' Unions that the situation remains critical. One of the Miners' Executive declared in an interview: "I do not see any hope now."

Uncertainty prevails whether miners will again meet the Government.

RAILWAYMEN AND TRANSPORT WORKERS TO CONTINUE WORK.

STRIKE POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 12, 8-45 p.m.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. April 14.

It is officially announced that all the railwaymen and transport workers have been instructed to continue the work until further notice. To-night's strike is thus postponed.

WHY THE NEGOTATIONS BROKE DOWN.

A CHALLENGE TO MINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12, 11-35 p.m.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. April 14.

The President of the Mine-owners' Association stated to-night that the negotiations had broken down on the questions of national pool of profits and national wages settlement. He declared that the owners had offered the men alll they had to give and they challenged the miners to show that the industry could provide more. The miners to-night informed the Triple Alliance that the conference negotiations could not be resumed with any hope of success on the present proposals of the Government and the owners and added that a stage had been reached when the Alliance would have to take action. The conference was adjourned until morning.

DEADLOCK WITH REGARD TO STRIKE SITUATION.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13, 12-5 a.m.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. April 14.

In the House of Commons on adjournment Mr. Henderson declared that the ..ere now face to face with another dead lock with regard to the strike situation.

Mr. Chamberlain assured him that the House would discuss the situation to-morrow.

MINERS LOSING TEMPER?

INSTANCES OF INTIMIDATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.

That the temper of the Miners in the Hom areas is taking an ugly turn is evidenced by the reports coming from different districts.

A case of intimidation occurred at Thornton Junction, Fifeshire, between Edinburgh and Dundee, where 2,000 miners told the signalmen on duty in nine cabins that they would be thrown out if they did not cease work. Railwaymen had no option, but to obey. thereby necessitating practical suspension of the traffic but Marines and Sailors were called in and the traffic was resumed. The strikers then looted goods trains but were driven off by police who motored the scene.

Equally unpleasant spirit is manifeste in parts of Fifeshire and South Wales, owing to the disregard of the Federation's instructions not to interfere with pumping Military and Police protection have bee afforded to some South Wales pits.

SUPPLEMENTARY NAVAL ESTIMATES.

INCREASED PERSONNEL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., April 14.

The Supplementary naval estimates provide for 25,000 officers and men bringing the total personnel to 148,700 and raising the total of the Crown forces including the new defence force to over 830,000.

FIRE IN PORTS MOUTH JOINERY WORKS.

SPLENDID ASSISTANCE BY BLUE-JACKETS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., April 14.

The biggest fire which has occurred in Portsmouth for years broke out last night in the joinery works on the quay. The machinery was totally destroyed but large stores of timber were saved, thanks largely to the assistance of the blue-jackets from H. M. S. Canterbury, from which the fire was first observed. The bluejackets not only did yeoman service in fighting the flames, but assisted the new defence force in keeping back the huge crowds. Incendiarism is suspected, as everything was safe when the works were closed.

MR. JUSTICE LAWRENCE.

APPOINTED LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. April 14.

Mr. Justice Lawrence has been appointed Lord Chief Justice in succession to Lord Reading.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa have purchased from Arthur Butler and Company of Muzzaferpur, Bihar Motor Works, which are suited for the industrial and technical school.

A fire in the spinning department of the Delhi Cloth and General Mill Company on Wednesday caused damage to the extent of several lakhs.

EAST AFRICAN CURRENCY.

DISCOUNTED IN KENYA.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 1-25 p.m. April 14.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Wedgwood Mr. Churchill said that the final details of the settlement of the East African currency question were not yet completed. He was informed that there was no reason to suppose that the settlement would, in any way, prejudice the position of the native labourers with respect to their wages.

Col. Wedgwood:—"Has the general principle been accepted that the rupee shall be educed from two shillings to one and fourpence,"

Mr. Churchill: "No." Mr. Churchill said he was giving careful attention to the final details. He emphasised that the question was difficult but he promised a statement n the whole subject.

Col. Wedgwood declared that there was difference of opinion between the India Office and the Colonial Office with regard to the constitution of Kenya and the rights of the Indians in Kenya and that the refusal of equal rights to the Indians in Kenya was one of the main causes of Indian discontent. He urged that equal rights should be established immediately or that a Select Committee should be appointed to consider the best solution to the dispute.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the matter was being considered between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Montagu.

Mr. Winterton declared that the whole black population of Kenya was very strongly opposed to giving further rights to the Indians. He urged that the native inhabitants should be consulted before a decisio was reached.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that Mr. Churchill would bear in mind the views and interests of the colony.

HOT BATTLE IN A CORK STREET

SEQUEL TO FLINGING BOMBS ON POLICE LORRIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. April 14.

A hot battle in a crowded street in Cork this morning resulted in three civilians being killed and four wounded. The fighting was the sequel to the flinging of bombs at the police lorries, which were passing through Washington Street towards the gaol at high speed. The bombs missed their mark. The lorries immediately stopped and sixteen occupants alighted and advanced to attack in an open order, firing at their opponents who fought as they retired. An armoured car arrived and joined in the action. Both sides used bombs. The police suffered no casualties.

A CAMPAIGN OF BUTCHERY.

SINN FEINERS KILLING ARMY HORSES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. April 14.

The Sinn Feiners in Dublin have begun wellnigh incredible campaign of butchery of the army horses. A party of armed men held up the military waggons, forced the drivers to dismount and shot the horses two being killed and two seriously wounded. Later two mules were similarly shot at and wounded and were subsequently discovered endeavouring to crawl back home.

WAKEFORD APPEAL CASE.

SIR E. CARSON'S DEFENCE OF THE ARCHDEACON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., April 14.

The case for prosecution in the Wakeford appeal was concluded to-day after which Sir Edward Carson opened the defence in a powerful four-hour speech in which he said it was improbable that the Archdeacon in full ecclesiastical dress and gaiters went twice to an hotel in Peterborough with a young woman not his wife. The prosecution produced new witnesses who declared that they saw the Archdeacon with a woman on the days in question but Sir Edward Carson demanded the production of the "mystery woman" declaring that the charge was the result of a great conspiracy in which the Archdeacon's fellow-clergymen and the Peterborough police were implicated.

Major Duboid flying in the Handley Page biplane bought by the Thakore Saheb reached Morvi on the 12th morning in three hours and forty minutes, the average mileage being over seventy-six per hour.

It is understood Mr. Lalit Mohan Banerji Government pleader, High Court Allahabad, will be appointed as Government Advocate, vice Mr. Wallach. This is the first time that a Vakil has been selected for the post.

TURCO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT.

TURKISH DEMANDS TO BE SUPPORTED.

RESTITUTION OF SMYRNA AND THRACE.

(REUTER'S CRICKET SPECIAL.)

LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., April 14.

Paris.—The "Temps" publishes a summary of the Turco-Italian agreement which was concluded between Signor Sforza and Bekir Sami Bey in London. The agreement provides for mutual economic collaboration with the right of priority for economic concessions granted by the State in the specified zones, and also in the mining districts of Heraclea.

The Italian Government undertakes to support the Turkish demands with regard to the revision of the Peace Treaty and, particularly, in connection with the restitution of Smyrna and Thrace to Turkey.

BRITISH ASSISTANCE TO GREECE.

DENIED BY PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., April 14.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George replied in the negative to Commander Kenworthy who asked whether Britain was in any way assisting Greece directly or indirectly in the offensive against the Nationalists in Anatolia.

MR CHAMBERLAIN'S DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., April 14.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Wedgwood Mr. Chamberlain emphasised that there was no truth in the allegation that the Government had sent or had assisted to send from Egypt munitions or reservists to Greece against the Kemalists.

PERSIAN COSSACKS AT AZERBAIJAN.

BRUSH WITH TURKISH DETACHMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., April 14.

It is understood that a Turkish detachment of fifteen hundred, which invaded Persian Azerbaijan last week, came into conflict with sevenhundred Persian Cossacks the commander of whom deserted and was subsequently superseded. The flank guard of the Cossacks was severely handled but the remainder escaped in safety to Tabriz.

2,00,000 LEPERS IN INDIA.

PROGRESS IN MISSION'S WORK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., April 14.

Mr. Oldrieve, Secretary of the Mission to Lepers of India, arrived in London, yesterday, after a seventy thousand miles' tour of Indian Leper stations. He paid a tribute to the great help which was afforded to the mission by provincial Governments and Lady Chelmsford. Mr. Oldrieve declared that there were, at the present time, two hundred thousand Lepers in India, but drew attention to the remarkable advance in the medical side of the Leper problem. He made special references to the magnificent work of Mary Reed, Missioner at Chandag, a remote spot in the Himalayas and described her as "One of the loneliest and yet the noblest of white women in the world."

CAPTAIN VON MUELLER.

REPORTED TO BE SHOT AT GLEIWITZ

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., April 14.

Berlin.—The adventurous career of Captain Von Mueller, the famous ex-commander of the Emden, is believed to have been brought to close. Captain Von Mueller, who was known under the name of Von Doomming is said to have been shot at Gleiwitz, after firing on and woundding three Upper Silesian plebiscite police. Von Mueller, it is stated, was concerned in the formation of a secret armed force for the purpose of securing Germany's retention of Upper Silesia.

GENERAL BARRETT.

PROMOTED FIELD-MARSHAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Ap...
Recd. 12-35 p.m.,

General Sir Arthur Barre...
Indian Army has been pr...
of Field-Marshal.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S FOREIGN POLICY.

TURNS HIS BACK TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

TREATY TO BE RECOGNISED WITH RESERVATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., April 14.

Washington.—It is understood that in a message to the Congress, President Harding declares himself in favour of peace by the Congressional resolution. He irrevocably turns his back on the present League of Nations, indicating that the United States will not become a party to any such military alliance as the League proposes. President Harding states that the highest purpose of the League of Nations was defeated in linking it with the Peace Treaty. The resolution of the Congress declaring a separate peace can in no way be interpreted as desertion of those with whom they shared the sacrifices of the war but President Harding says they must place no difficulty in the way of effecting with just reparations that restoration for which all Europe yearns.

American attitude with regard to the responsibility for the war and the necessity for just reparations has already had a formal and earnest expression. While approving of the resolution of the Congress declaring state of peace, President Harding declares that it is impossible to ignore the settlements already effected. It would, he says, be wiser to accept the confirmation of their right interests already provided for under the existing Treaty with reservations securing absolute freedom from inadvisable commitments. Their part in readjustment and restoration cannot be ignored and with the League of Nations definitely rejected, they may proceed to negotiate covenanted relationship essential to the recognition of their rights.

SENATOR KNOX'S PEACE RESOLUTION.

U. S. AND WORLD'S PEACE IN FUTURE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., April 14.

Washington.—The Republican leaders in the Congress state that Senator Knox will introduce his peace resolution in a day or two with the additional declaration that if the world's peace is again threatened the United States will act as they did in the recent war.

TATA IRON & STEAL COMPANY.

WHY AD INTERIM DIVIDEND WAS PASSED OVER.

As there appears to be a misunderstanding in the minds of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Company about the passing over of the ad interim dividends for the first six months of the year 1920-21, which would have been paid on or about 15th, March, the Directors desire to state that they took this step as the accounts for the whole year will be finally closed before the end of May and it will be possible to pay the dividendts for the entire year in the beginning of June. Considering the world-wide conditions and prevailing depression during the later half of the year, the Steel Company has had a fairly prosperous year and the preliminary accounts for 1920 21 show that the profits will not be appreciably lower than those for the previous year.

According to a rough forecast worked out on the basis of the estimated production and existing contracts, probable market prices, exchange, etc., it is expected that the profits of the year 1921-1922 will be sufficiently larger to provide for the dividends which will have to be paid on the new capital which will participate in the profits from 1st, July, 1921.

As regards the completion of the greater extensions, every effort is being made to expediate the completion of the Works Department and it is expected that in the course of the current year some protions will be completed and will begin to earn.

A fuller statement of the exact positio... the Company will be made at this ... General Meeting which the Dire... will prove satisfactory.

ARRANGEMENTS F... PASSP...

It is notif... from the ... Madra... the ...

SATYAGRAHA IN MULSHI.

TO COMMENCE ON THE 16 TH.

SATYAGRAHIS POURING IN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 14.

The proposed commencement of Satyagraha in Mulshi on the 16th is creating a great stir in the city, batches of sympathisers pledging themselves to non-violence are proceeding to Mulshi everyday. A Satyagraha *mandap* has been pitched on the other side of the river at Mulshi, and arrangements are made for boarding and loadging for Satyagrahis. It is expected that many people from Poona will go there on Ramanavami on the 16th to help the Satyagrahis. An unverified rumour has spread among the people that some European soldiers have been despatched to Mulshi.

MAGISTRATE AS HARTAL BREAKER!

A NOVEL ORDER.

(From a Correspondent.)

MUSSOORIE, April 14.

Complete hartal was observed at Mussoorie on the 6th and 13th April. A meeting was held on the 13th afternoon when Messrs Ramkumar Pripathi Jai Krishan Chatarvedi and Chanderbhal Johri of Maipuri delivered impressive speeches on Non-Co-operation and Swadeshi.

The following order was issued on the 13th April by the Cantonment Magistrate regarding hartal in the Landour Cantonment Bazar:—

"I hereby order all shopkeepers of the Landour Cantonment Bazar to open their shops by 11 a.m. Any shop closed at 11 a.m. will be closed for one month from this date. Any shopkeeper, who has any objection to the above order, will be removed from the Cantonment for the season. Any shopkeeper who owns a shop and does not open it can remove his shop, being given permission to remove the building material. Signed (Lt.-Colonel) F. S. Walker,
Cantonment Magistrate,
Dehra Dun and Landour,
13/4/21.

ALLEGED HIGHHANDEDNESS OF POLICE.

WATERMAN BEATEN FOR DEMANDING ARREARS.

The Secretary of the Khilafat Committee of Mangrulpir wires under date April 14:—

Shaik Bannoo, a Co-operator, on demanding of his arrears of labour of watering was beaten by Shaik Ahmad, a Police Constable who also took off his pachai by force in the presence of the crowd. The "Pakhalwala" loaded a complaint under Section 327 in the Thana. The station officer and other policemen scolded him and drove him off.

AMRITSAR ANNIVERSARY.

HARTAL ALL OVER INDIA.

A number of telegrams have been received stating that *hartal* was observed all over India on the 13th day of April in commemoration of the martyred souls of the Jallianwalla Baug massacre. Over-crowded meetings were held at various places, including Lahore, Madras, Ajmer, Bijapur, Broach, Amraoti, Dharwar, Rangoon, Agra, Simla, Drug, Nasirabad, Beawar, Preshkar, Bhiwani and Bordi. Resolutions were passed supporting the Bezwada resolutions, and collections were made at all meetings for the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

NON-COOPERATION PROPAGANDA IN LUCKNOW,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 14.

Maulana Fakhir addressed a gathering of over 5,000 men last evening on the present situation created by Non-Cooperation. He said it was better for boys to remain uneducated instead of receiving education in the ancient history... where educational contrib... asked for. In this co... ing sold by asking ... tain amount towa... sides many oth... officials clai... to whom ... presen... tric...

FINAL OF AGA KHAN TOURNMENT.

(Continued from page 5.)

counter, though really bright episodes were few and far between. The B. E. S. Old Boys won by two goals to nil and the margin of victory is a fair index to their superiority in forward play. Thommie Hearn was all there with his usual quaint vocabulary to cheer up the contestants.

* * *

The first game in the penultimate stage of the ordeal was between the Lusitanians and the Ajmer team of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, which attracted a record crowd on the Bombay Gymkhana ground—the largest seen this season and every nook of vantage was filled to its utmost. The animated appearance of the ground and the surrounding buildings and trees was quite picturesque and standing near the corner of the Gymkhana end of the ground I witnessed the game. It was a fast and clean encounter replete with brilliant passing bouts, both individual and combined, and sturdy resistance, which persistently refused to be beaten. To a man the Ajmer team played up for all they were worth, their defence being particularly careful about the movements of Lawrence Fernandez, the Lusitanian centre-forward. The Ajmer boys are a very even and hard-working lot, there being a hardly weak spot in it, though I cannot say there was any particularly sparkling movement in their forward play, which was quite fast and keen. It was their defensive ranks that developed magnificent defensive tactics and worked with dogged tenacity up to the last minute of the game, without slackening the speed for a single moment. Both goals were attacked in turn and during one of these onrushes, the ball falling perpendicularly right on the Lusitanian goal, was clearly thrown aside by the Lusitanian goal-keeper, which went beyond the goal-line. The umpire, Mr. James of the now defunct Hornets, having adjudged that the ball had gone beyond the goal-line inside the netted area and awarded a goal. The umpire is the sole judge of the situation and he having goaled, nothing further was to be said. But there was very animated discussion for days about the possibility of the ball having travelled inside the netted area and the chances of its being shoved aside by the goal-keeper beyond the goal line outside the netted space. In any case, the referee's decision on such matter is absolutely final and the less the matter is discussed, the better for all concerned. The unfortunate part of the situation was it was the only point on which the Lusitanian lost the game and perhaps the Cup too.

* * *

In the absence of Johnnie D'Souza, Marcus D'Souza played as outside right (and was right outside the game too) and Martin taking his place in the left wing. The change was no improvement as matters turned out to be. Neither Marcus D'Souza nor Martin was able to open the game for their insidemen and were for all practical purposes worse than passengers. Wadia, Lawrence Fernandez and Cyriaco D'Souza were far too well-marked by the Ajmer defence, in spite of which, Fernandez and Wadia threw away opea chances by shooting wide and Cyriaco D'Souza being twice smartly robbed of the ball just at the psychological moment. Try as they would, they could not put in a shot, that was the greatest misfortune the Lusitanians ever had in the tournament. The Lusitanian trio gave a superb exhibition of half-back play. Cool and collected, they fed their forwards with remarkable alacrity and precision with unabated vigour and sound judgment. As the game wore on, they lagged behind at times, as their forwards could not or rather would not fall back when the opposing forwards were sorely trying the Lusitanian defence. The Lusitanian backs played well and Sollis cannot be blamed for the goal given (or scored?) against him. Mr. James has now earned for according to some supersapient hockey critics, the reputation of being the ball-in-the-air-goal umpire. It has been the referee's lot everywhere and I thinkk Mr. James does not mind this sort of cheap criticism. He did his best with the best of motives and there is an end of it. Mr. Nagporewalla's supervision of the game, on the whole, was equally quick and correct.

* * *

The Jubbulpore Railway Institute met the Poona United in the second semi-final of the tournament. The Poona boys began very promisingly, but fell off against the puissant and well-concerted attacks by the Jubbulpore forwards who scored no less than four goals without a response. The standard of Poona team's play is very common ...rd-hitting and sprinting without much ...t at combination. The Jubbulpore ... went at it all ham- ... tonga with unabated ... start to finish. They have ...rd line, the centre-forward ... back being particularly ...l touches which puz- ...o often. Every ... put his best ... was as po- ... was well- ...ung

Ajmer backs played a great game throughout, showing great coolness of judgment and stamina throughout the game. Taken over on the grounds guided the exchanges were decidedly in favour of the Jubbulpore team, which gave a more brainier exhibition of hockey, their alacrity being as remarkable as their spoiling tactics were consummate. With confidence begotten of early success, they played with great pluck and tact, their passes being as well-planned as they were neatly executed. On the other hand, the Ajmer team looked rather demoralised and put on spurts spasmodically especially during the closing period when they twice missed open net. However, in spite of the noticeable inclination to swing their stick by a few players, the game on the whole, proved a very clean affair and both the teams are to be congratulated on the thorough sporting spirit displayed by the teams in spite of hard exchanges. Every thing passed off well and a very successful though unusually long-drawn tournament came to a close.

The supervision of the game by Major Brough and Mr. James was quite satisfactory, though it was quite noticeable that while Mr. James was at times fastidiously particular in his decisions, Major Brough on the Gymkhana end goal was rather lenient about knock-ons and "sticks." However, the occasion passed off quite smoothly and neither of the finalists had anything to complain about management, which in the capable hands of Mr. Hudson left nothing to be desired.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

PRIIMINARY ROUND.

1. Customs beat Ex-Orphans. Bandra, 12—0.
2. Islam Gymkhana beat R. G. A., 3—1.
3. Parsi Cyclists beat Sassanians, (W.—O.)
4. Orion, Bandra beat Nationals. 1—0.
5. Y. M. C. A. Proctor Branch beat Crusaders, 4—2.
6. Lusitanians (A) beat Cathedral Schools, 10—0.
7. Lusitanians (B) beat G. I. P. Railway, 0—0, 4—0.
8. Shropshire Regiment beat B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, 1—0.
9. Bombay Gymkhana beat Parsi H. C. 5—1.
10. Y. M. C. A. Headquarters beat Grant Medical College, 4—2.
11. B. E. S. Old Boys beat Wilson College, 14—0.
12. Parsi Pioneers beat Empress, 1—0.
13. Elphinstone H. C. beat Catholic Gymkhana, 1—0.
14. R. I. M. Dockyard beat 1/195th Napier's Rifles, 7—0.

TOURNAMENT PROPER—FIST ROUND,

(1) B. B. C. I. Ry. Ajmere beat Customs 2—0.
(2) Elphinstone beat Parsi Pioneers, 2—0.
(3) Igatpuri Rly. Institute beat Islam Gymkhana, 3—1.
(4) R. I. M. Dockyard beat Y. M. C. A. Headquarters, 3—1.
(5) Lusitanian (A) beat Poona Gymkhana, 5—0.
(6) Igatpuri Missing Links beat Y. M. C. A. Procter Branch, 4—1.
(7) Bombay Gymkhana beat Orions (Bandra), 1—0.
(8) 98th Infantry (W. O.) Karachi Rangers.
(9) Jubbulpore Rly. Institute beat B. E. S. Old Boys, 2—1.
(10) Lincolns beat Parsi Cyclists, 4—1.

SECOND ROUND,

(A) 119th Infantry beat Lusitanians (B), 3—0.
(B) B. B. and C. I. Railway, Ajmer beat Bombay Rangers, 2—1.
(C) Igatpuri Rly. Institute beat Elphinstone H. C., 4—1.
(D) Lusitanians (A) beat R. I. M. Dockyards, 4—1.
(E) Igatpuri Missing Links beat Bombay Gymkhana, 1—0.
(F) Jubbulpore Rly. Institute beat 98th Infantry, 11—0.
(G) Lincolns (W. O.) North-Western Railway (scratched).
(H) Poona United beat Shropshires, 1—0.

THIRD ROUND.

(M) B. B. and C. I. Rly., Ajmer beat 119th Infantry, 2—0.
(N) Lusitanians beat Igatpuri Rly. Institute, 2—0.
(O) Jubbulpur Rly. Institute beat Igatpuri Missings Links, 2—0.
(P) Poona United beat Lincolns, 6—1.

SEMI FINALS.

(X) B. B. and C. I. Rly., Ajmer beat Lusitanians, 1—0.
(Y) Jubbulpur Rly. Institute beat Poona United 4—0.

FINAL.

Jubbulpur Ry. Inst. beat B. B. C. I. Rly. Ajmer, 2—0.

LIST OF WINNERS.

...Gymkhana.
...ht Infantry.
...ers.
...Old Boys.
...ays.

1913 Lusitanian Sporting Club.
1914 Grant Medical College.
1915 Lusitanian Sporting Club.
1916 M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
1917 M. A. O. College, Aligarh,
1918 Hornets.
919 Igatpuri Railway Gymkhana.
1920 N.W. Railway (Lahore).
1921. Jubbulpore Ry. Institute.

LAWN TENNIS RESULTS.

EE'S FRESH SUCCESS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., April 14.

In the second round of the Ladies Singles at the Queens Club Mrs. Peacock beat Mi s Dransfield 6/0, 6/1.

In the third round of the Men's Singles A. H. Fyzee beat L. S. Deane 7/5, 6/4, 6/3.

Mrs. Peacock's singles game has developed considerably since last year and she is now unquestionably in the front rank of English ladies. Miss Dransfield is an experienced tournament player and a good driver.

Mrs. Gracey beat Mrs. Jackson 4/6, 6/3, 6/4. 0

In the first round of the Mixed Doubles the Hon. F. Fisher and Mrs. Peacock beat Goodall and Mrs. Cobb 6/4, 6/2. Deane and Mrs. Gracey beat Willford an Essex County player and Mrs. Willford 8/6, 6/4.

SETH GORDHANDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

CONTRACT GIVEN TO TATA ENGINEERING CO,

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding, when it was decided to give the contract for the building of the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College to the Tata Engineering Co., Ltd, for a fee of five per cent. exclusive of the cost of superintendence.

The Commissioner agreed to make a report on the Love Grove Pumping Station tragedy where six men lost their lives, on the 23rd February last, promised to bring forward proposals for the consideration of the Corporation for compensating the relations of the deceased, as also to reward the survivors, who had done their work so creditably.. Mr. Clayton stated in the course of his speech that the open drain where the accident took place was open to the sea breeze, that no sewage flowed through it and that sea-water covered the drain every day of the week. He gave great praise to the splendid work of the Corporation's servants.

P. & O. AND B. I. S. N. STRIKES.

ADVICE TO MEN TO BE FIRM.

The workmen of the P. and O. the Bombay Steam Navigation and the British India Steam Navigation Companies are still holding out. Yesterday morning about hundred and fifty men collected near the Dockyard and were informed by their leaders to meet at Mazagon at 4-30 p.m. that day, as they were going to discuss the present situation of the strike and Mr. Joseph Baptista was to address them on the subject.

Accordingly the workmen of the above companies collected at Mazagon, whose number can safely be estimated at five thousand at the appointed time and were anxiously awaiting the arrival of Mr Joseph Baptista, who however did not turn up as he was engaged elsewhere. It was then, resolved that the Secretary of the Union should address the audience in his stead.

MR. KARKARE'S ADVICE.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Karkare said that if after hearing a number of speeches some workmen still believed that by resuming their work, as usual, their demands would be granted, then, he for one, would not advice his fellow-workers to molset them but he was sure they would realise their foolishness in resorting to that hearty step. "For the workmen," said the speaker, "should know that their struggle is for justice and therefore, they must patiently wait till justice is done to them."

Concluding the speaker stated that he would further advice the workmen to reassemble there on Monday next as Mr. Baptista would be able to address them on that day, and that, by that time, they should be in a position to resolve that they would not be afraid of holding out even for two months if their demands were not granted by the authorities concerned. (Prolonged cheers)

After several workmen had addressed the meeting confirming the remarks made by the previous speaker, the meeting was dissolved.

COLLEGE AUTHORITIES AND STUDENTS

NOVEL EXPERIMENT IN PATNA COLLEGE'

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, April 14.

With a view develop social rapproachment between the college authorities and students and students and their guardians, Mr. L. Tippings, Officiating Principal of the Patna College, has arranged the holding of informal meetings, the first of which was held yesterday in his college. In response to his invitation about 26 guardians ...parents attended the meeting when, ...ppings addressed them on the need ...atherings which would help in ...understandings between students ...orities.

KARACHI RACES.

2 ND SPRING MEETING.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 14.

The following are the results of today's races:—

THE GYMKHANA CLUB HURDLES.—Distance over seven flights.

High weight handicap hurdle for horses and ponies.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200.

Mr T Harrison's TRESIDELLA, 13-0, Capt Jerome 1
Capt Bernard's DERMA, 9/9, Owner 2
Mr H S Pearson's LONG TOM 9/0, (car. 9-7), Thompson 3

Also ran:—Hunch Back 10/6, Duty 9/0 (car 9-10), Tallywarker 9/0 (car 9/4).

The race:—Hunch Back came in third, but was disqualified for missing the hurdle.

Won by pack distance.

Time:—3 minutes 5 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid:—Winner Rs. 12. Places Rs. 9, and Rs. 9.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Tresidella, fours Derman, tens Long Tom.

THE DOCK PLATE.—Distance

High weight handicap for novice C B poines fourteen two owned in Sind,

Winner Rs. 600; second Rs. 250; and third Rs. 150.

Mr F Hearson's GINGER, 9-12, Mr Orchard 1
Capt F J Cherallier's TRINA, 10-7, Catpt Pearson 2
Messrs Ghulamali and Abdulla's COUNTESS 0/7, Sidek 3

Won by 4 lengths.

Time:—2 minutes 6 seconds.

Tote paid:—Winner Rs. 9. Places Rs.

Betting:—Evens Ginger and Trexie, fours Countess.

THE MEDINA HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

High weight handicap arab ponies fourteen two and under third division

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; and thir Rs. 200. t

Mr Abdoola Nagemish's BAYAND, 8/2, Bowley 1
Mr Mold Oosman's BUTTERCUP, 7-4, Shakharam 2
Mr C Bleach's SUBEH PASHA, 9-2, Trahan 3

Also ran:—Spark 10/4, My Royal 9/1.

Won by 1¼ lengths, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 minute 10 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid:—Winner Rs. 6. Places Rs. 6 and Rs. 29.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Bayand, eights Buttercup, sixes Subeh Pasha.

THE CLIFTON HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

High weight handicap for ponies fourteen two and under.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200.

Col J Desraj Urs' MISS TWISTUM, 10/6, Mones 1
Majors Castle and Whitaker's WAILLY, 10-12, Quinn 2
Mr E Comforth's BONNIE BLUSH 8/3, Bidlock 3

Also ran:—Daniel 6/10 (car 7/0), Mordore 6/2 (car 6/10).

Won by 3/4 length, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 minute 5 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid:—Winner Rs. 18. Places Rs. 7 and Rs. 6.

Betting:—Twos Miss Twistum. 5 to 4 on Wailly, sixes Bonnie Blush.

THE SIND HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

High weight handicap for arabs second and third divisions.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 250.

Mrs G Dudley Matthew's IRONCHEST. 8/2 Quinn 1
Messrs Lagharam Kewoham and J P Caesar's AUDITOR, 7/7. S J Meekings 2
Mr M M Coyaji's HAYON, 9/2, J J Meekings 3

Also ran:—Diamond King 10/7 Argonaut 10/4, Fury 10/4; Escort 9/7; Carlisle 8/10; Newmarket 8/7 (car 8/10); Khagna 7/0 (car 7/1).

Won by 3/4 lengths; a half.

Time:—1 minute 58 2/5 seconds.

Tote Paid:—Winner Rs. 26. Places Rs. 9; Rs. 16 and Rs. 11.

Betting:—7 to 1 against Ironchest, tens Auditor, threes Hayon.

THE GHIZRI HANDICAP round course highweight handicap for horses in third division, Rs. 1,000 winner, Rs. 300 second, Rs. 200 third.

Sirdar Dayalsingh Chachem and Mr. Konel's BELSTEAD III, Capt. Bernard. 1
Mr. H. S. Pearson's TIT BITS, 8-3, Selman. 2
Messrs. R. Campbell and Lieut.-Col. J. Mathew's FEATHER, 7-9, J. J. Meekings. 3

Also ran:—Japanese Pine 12-0, Marie Antoinette 9-3, Sandoola 8-12, Simplex 7-0, Duke 7-0, Chebo 6-7.

Won by half length, 1½ lengths.

Time:—2 mins. 28 1-5 secs.

Tote paid:—Rs. 30 win, Rs. 9, Rs. 51 and Rs. 53 places.

Bettings:—6 to 4 against Belstead, twenties Tit Bits and Feather.

THE INDUS HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs. Highweight handicap C. B. ponies fourteen two and under. Rs. 1,000 winner, Rs. 300 second, Rs. 200 third.

Col. J. Desraj Ur's MUNDERAH, 11-7, Bullock 1
Majors Castle and Whitaker's WOODNYMPH, 10-9, Trahan 2
Capt. Lantie's WEE LASSIE, 8-11, Quinn. 3

Also ran:—Sawke Ethelbergh 6-11, Badral 6-7.

Won by head, 6 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 37 4-5 secs.

Tote paid:—Rs. 24 win, Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 places.

Betting:—6 to 4 Munderah, evens Woodnymph, threes Wee Lassie.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 14.

The western disturbance has given nearly general rain and snow in Kashmir with a few falls in the North-West Frontier Province. It now lies over the Punjab. There has also been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Bengal, east of Central Provinces and Madras, with a few falls in Lower Burma, Mysore and South-East Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Toungo a quarter of an inch; Dibrugarh and Gauhati a half; Tezpur three-quarters; Calcutta a quarter; Berhampore and Bogra one and a half; Mymensingh and Sonamarg one; Drosh, Chanda and Jagdalpur a quarter; Kodaikanal three.

Forecast:—Some extension in East and North Punjab and western hills of the United Provinces.

Jewellery to the value of over half a lakh was stolen from the house in Baranashi Ghose Street, Calcutta, during the week-end and has been recovered. A servant who was alleged to be implicated, has been arrested.

Municipal sweepers and conservancy coolies of Serampur have struck work demanding increased wages and abolition of practice, whereby deductions are made from their wages for absence from duty. Streets are becoming very untidy and dirty.

PROTECTION OF TRADE UNIONISTS.

MR. MONTAGU'S ASSURANCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 14.

Mr. Chaman Lal, Secretary of the Trade Union Congress, sends the following telegram from Murree:—

"Cable received by me from Workers' Welfare League in London stating a joint deputation of British workers and League representatives saw Mr. Montagu and obtained satisfactory reply regarding protection of Indian Trade Unionists and Unions against legal action as in the recent Madras case."

CHARKHA-THE SYMBOL OF SWARAJYA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Speaking last night at the Shantaram Chawl, Lala Lajpat Rai remarked, that what he actually said at Bezwada was, that "Churka is the symbol of Swadeshi, and Swadeshi is the symbol of Swarajya." There are people, who take this statement in lighter vein! Churka to be the symbol of Swarajya, they enquire and then burst into a laughter! This is rather natural for those, who live in cities and do not study the life of the masses. Let us consider a few salient facts, and the truth of Lalaji's statement will reveal itself clearly:—

(1) Is not India an essentially agricultural country? Yes.

(2) Is not eighty per cent. of its population living on agriculture alone? Yes.

(3) Are not agriculturists without any definite or paying work, after the crops are over? Yes.

(4) Are they not rendered helpless, when the monsoon fails, and they have no other work to do? Yes.

(5) Are they not often living on the mercy of philanthropists or on State Relief Work? Yes.

(6) Are they not starving, when the rain God is asleep? Yes.

(7) Will not the Churkha help them and their womenfolk to supplement their income in good time, and give them a living in hard time? Yes.

(8) Will not the Churkha make the agriculturist self supporting? Yes.

(9) Furthermore, are not the poor women unable to cover their persons fully, owing to high prices of cloth and their in ability to buy it? Yes.

(10) And have not poor women done away with their lives in Bengal and elsewhere, as they had not the means even to wrap up their frame? Yes.

(11) Will not the Churkha give to such poor self-respecting souls the means of maintaining their stomach and more their honour, and thus make the masses self-supporting and self-respecting? Yes. Then Sons and Daughters of Hind, support the Churka, push on the Churkha, and you will surely speed up Swarajya.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

INDIAN DRESS.

ITS DISABILITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I wish to bring to the notice of the Indian public through the medium of your valuable paper of an incident, which although personal, appears to me to concern all self-respecting Indians.

Last evening, I went to Mongini's Restaurant in Church Gate Street and sat at one of the tables in the big front hall. When the waiter came to me I ordered him a cup of tea, but, he, instead of going straight to do his work, looked at me, and to my utter surprise told me to sit in the room as he had no orders to serve me in the hall. Naturally I asked him the reason of this when he referred me to the manager I therefore, went to the manager and asked him the reason of this treatment. He gave me to understand that some of his customers, and here he gave me the name of some Major, complained to him about Indians with uncovered feet, being served along with them at the same table; he had, therefore, made arrangements to serve Indians with uncovered feet in a separate room. It was then that I learned that my fault lay in having Indian shoes on—the respectable Brahmin shoes, as they are called, covered my feet, though of course not wholly—the shoes that every Indian, more especially the Deccani, is proud to wear. The manager told me that if I had put on English boots or shoes with socks, then I would be served in the hall, otherwise I had to sit in the room. I told him that this treatment was very insulting to every self-respecting Indian, and that I would certainly stop coming to his shop than be served in the separate room under sufferance. I also told him that I would bring this incident to the notice of the public.

Under the circumstances, I think the only attitude that every self-respecting India can take in this matter is to boycott thi shop altogether.—Yours, etc.

S.

72, Apollo Street.
Bombay, March 30.

Official & Personal.

Mr. C. F. Andrews' health still continues weak.

The District Magistrate convicted one Rur Singh of Allowal of being in unlawful possession of a sword and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—(A. P.).

The Committee appointed by the Government of Madras to consider amendments to the Income-tax Act of 1916, will begin its sittings on Friday the 15th instant.

Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived at Ootacamund on April 13.

ANGLO-AFGHAN RELATION.

COMPLEX SITUATION.

SOVIET INTRIGUES IN AFGHANISTAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, April 13.

Private advices from Kabul show that since the return of Sir Henry Dobbs from Delhi, he has been busily resuming his negotiations with the Afgam Government. The general impression in Kabul is that there is little likelihood of a final decision for some time to come. Several factors contribute to make the negotiations difficult and complicated notably the fact that the Afgan Government are endeavouring to enter into treaty engagements with several Powers at the and the same time, and particular importance is attached to the reported treaty between the Turkish Nationalists and the Afgan Government or to the Afgan overtures for a treaty with Persia. Their treaty negotiations with the Soviet Government, however, stand on a different footing. Enough has been revealed regarding these in Sir Robert Horne's note to M. Krassin.

REAL OBJECT OF SOVIET CONSULATES.

In connection with Russo-British trade agreement to make it clear that the Afgan Government will have no easy task in rejecting their engagements with Russia, reas to make them compatible with a treaty with Great Britain or the consulates which Russia is seeking to establish as near to the Indian Frontier as Kandahar, Ghazni and Jalalabad. In these districts Russia has no commercial interest whatever and there is no room for doubt that her sole object in seeking to establish a foothold so close to our borders is to secure convenient centres for propaganda and intrigue among the inflamable tribes of the North-West Frontier. It is difficult to believe that the Afgan Government will be tricked by so transparent a move which could hardly fail to prove a source of great danger to themselves. But there is still an anti-British party at Kabul whose blindness to the real interests of Afganistan has always to be reckoned with. The general verdict in well-informed circles on both sides of the Frontier is that, if these consulates are not ruled out before long by Afganistan, the Kabul Mission will come away without a treaty.

DR. CHOLKAR SEDITION CASE.

POLICE INSPECTOR HAULED OVER THE COALS IN CROSS-EXAMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 14.

In Dr. Cholkar Sedition case Mr. Gajmafath, City Inspector of Police, in cross-examination by Mr. Abhyankar stated that Dr. Cholkar did not mention in his speech that he would be speaking on a deep subject. Dr. Cholkar spoke mainly on political philosophy, which, the witness admitted, he did not understand. Witness said that he found from his notes that Dr. Cholkar said that the audience should go four places forward or recede four places as the Congress would order. Yet, he said, he did not remember if Dr. Cholkar told the audience that they should not go a bit beyond the Congress resolution nor fall short of it. In order that it may be intelligible grammer plays no part in Marathi speech.

TAKING NOTES WITHOUT KNOWING LANGUAGE!

In order to understand Marathi speech it is sufficient to know the meaning of words and it is not necessary to know the grammar. Witness said whenever he could not understand the meanings of words he used to either omit or give the meaning by guess work. Witness said his notes were a combination of translation and summaries in Urdu of sentences in Dr. Cholkar's speech and that he would not be able to distinguish translations from summaries in his notes. Witness admited that he omitted to record in his report what he did not understand and what he did not think important. Witness could not deny that he omitted important matters in Dr. Cholkar's speech. Witness when asked from his report of the speech if Dr. Cholkar gave reasons for the statement in the passage in his speech, emphatically asserted that he did not do so. When confronted with Kamat's report on the point he admitted that Dr. Cholkar gave reasons but he could not record them, because he did not understand the language used by Dr. Cholkar to express them. Witness then withdrew his former statement. During cross-examination witness exclaimed that counsel asked him questions and the people in the Court laughed at his reply and he wanted to know if it was a *tamasha*. On this the Court told the witness that this would be contempt of Court and then asked the counsel to continue his cross-examination.

Satyagraha week was enthusastically celebrated in Rajkot. National demonstrations were seen in every part of Rajkot ending in a monstar meeting addressed by several lecturers. Complete *hartal* was observed butchers suspending work and attending the monster meeting. Subscriptions for the Tilak Fund were collected and an handsome collection was made.

PATNA, April 14.

Several shops in Patna observed hartal yesterday.

HELOTRY IN THE "EMPIRE."

STATUS OF INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

A DISAPPOINTING REPORT.

INQUIRY COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following extracts from the report of the Asiatic Inquiry Commission are reproduced from the "Times of India," which has received the full text of the report.

The following were the terms of reference to the Commission:—

To inquire into the provisions of the law affecting.

(a) The acquisition of land and rights affecting land in the Union by the Asiatics and persons of Asiatic descent for trading and other purposes;

(b) The trading or carrying on of business by such persons generally, or in specified localities;

(c) and further to report whether it was in the public interest to alter the law in any respect and to make recommendations with respect to any difficulties and grievances which have arisen in regard to matters (a) and (b).

197. The fear which General Smuts referred to at the London Conference of 1917, as having formerly obsessed the minds of many of the European inhabitants of the Transvaal, has not been removed by the passing of the Immigrants Regulation Act of 1913. A great many witnesses before the Commission insisted that there is still a large and continual influx of Asiatics into the country, in spite of that Act. Some of their assertions were of a most extravagant character and were generally based on hearsay; they were probably due to reports spread around the country districts by interested or irresponsible propagandists. But the impression was not confined to witnesses from the smaller towns and country districts, whose views might be influenced by the migration of Indian traders or hawkers from one town to another. Similar apprehensions appeared to be entertained by witnesses from the larger centres; and even Counsel for the South Africans' League rejected the assurances given upon the subject by the officials of the Immigration Department, and expressed his conviction that there have been frequent evasions of the laws restricting immigration.

We are, however, as previously stated, satisfied that there are no substantial grounds for those apprehensions, and that, if there is any leakage at all at the present time into the Transvaal, it is entirely negligible.

We deem it most important that the public mind should be disabused of that obsession, for it undoubtedly lies at the root of a great deal of the alarm about the "Asiatic menace."

OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

198. The Commission recommend that Law 3 of 1885 (Transvaal) which prohibits the ownership of land by Asiatics, except in certain special places set apart for them, should remain in force.

Sir Benjamin Robertson informed the Commission that neither the Imperial Government nor Government of India is now prepared to press for the repeal of that Law, although it was asked for at the London Conference of 1918. The difficulty of amending Law 3 of 1885 or the Gold Law of the Transvaal in the present state of public opinion is recognised; especially as it would be a reversal of the decision of Parliament, as expressed in Act No. 37 of 1919, which, in our opinion, should also remain in force.

If our recommendations as to the establishment of separate areas in every town for Asiatics, both for residential and trading purposes, are carried out, they would have the right to own fixed property in such areas and any substantial hardship entailed by the retention of Law 3 of 1885 would thus be removed.

199. As regards Natal, it has been suggested that no great hardship would be suffered if the rights of Asiatics to acquire land were restricted to the Coast Belt—extending from (say) twenty to thirty miles inland.

It is admitted that while Indians are very successful as agriculturists along the coast belt, where the climate and system of agriculture are best suited to them, they are not adapted to ordinary up-country farming, which comparatively few of them have hitherto attempted; and their exclusion as landowners from the uplands would go a long way towards allaying the strong feeling upon the subject which exists amongst the farming population of the inland districts.

In the circumstances, we would recommend that such a restriction should be provided for by legislation. It must, however, be confined to ownership of land for farming or agricultural purposes, outside of the townships. The chief would be the difficulty of getting land in the coast belt either in freehold or leasehold on reasonable terms.

If such a provision is made, Indian agriculturists who are not in a position to purchase properties should be granted facilities for acquiring long leases of land, instead of having to be content with short leases as at present. It has been found that as soon as the Indian holder of a lease on short notice has improved the waste land, the European landlord steps in and drives the Indian further afield by giving him notice to quit.

ALLOCATION OF SEPARATE AREAS.

200. In dealing with the remedies suggested in the Transvaal for the removal of the grievances arising out of Asiatic trading, we have (in paragraphs 120 to 131) fully discussed the question of segregation, and given the outlines of our proposals concerning that vital matter. It is unnecessary to repeat them here, but we would strongly recommend that some system of separate areas, based on the lines of those suggestions, should be introduced both in the Transvaal and Natal.

It is fully recognised that its introduction will not have the effect of ridding European traders of Asiatic competition. That object cannot be attained unless trading by Asiatics is either absolutely prohibited or relegated to locations outside the towns, where it would practically be restricted to dealing with members of their own race. And, for reasons before mentioned, we are unable to recommend either of those courses. It is deemed essential that the Asiatic quarter for trading purposes should be located within the town, and with due regard to the situation of existing business. But such a scheme will, at any rate, tend to ensure the removal of Asiatics from the immediate vicinity of European traders. And the social grievance arising from contiguity of Asiatic residences with those of Europeans will also be obviated.

201. Inorder to avoid any possible suspicion that trade rivalry might in some instances influence the selection of those areas, it would be advisable that their allocation, for both trading and residential purposes, should be entrusted to special boards consisting of three or more members appointed for the purpose by the Administrator of the Province. They might include the Magistrate of the District, the Surveyor-General and other persons, not necessarily local residents, of reliable and independent judgment.

Thes Boards should, however, act inclose consultation with the Municipal authorities, as well as with the leaders of the Asiatic community.

No steps should be taken for the allocation of such separate areas in any town, except upon the special request of the Municipal Council or other local authority.

LITTLE DIFFICULTY IN NATAL.

202. There should be little difficulty in introducing such a system in Natal, at any rate as far as trading is concerned; for in some towns of that Province it has already been adopted to some extent. We gathered from the evidence of the Licensing Officer of the Pietermaritzburg Municipality and other witnesses that in that city there is a special area, known as the Indian quarter, for which applications for new licenses by Indians are granted without any question; whereas they are withheld from localities which are regarded as European districts of the town. In Durban also the policy of the local Licensing Officer has always been to confine Asiatic trading to particular sections of the town as far as possible.

The Commission received very useful evidence upon this point at Maritzburg from Mr. F. A. Hathorn, an old resident, who had evidently given much thought to the question, and had tendered similar evidence in 1885 before the Wragg Commission. He deprecated the action of Natal Municipalities in "trying to achieve the impossible by kicking against the law, and endeavouring to discriminate between the Asiatic and the European, with the result that they find themselves to-day no nearer a solution than before."

The solution, in his opinion, lies in equal justice to all; and he strongly advocated that Municipal corporations should have powers to include in their Bye-laws regulations as to European, Asiatic, Coloured and Native quarters; and particularly for the regulating of trading licenses in such quarters.

203. Complaints were laid before the Commission by residents of Malvern Sydenham and other suburbs of Durban, regarding the large number of small tenements occupied by Indians which are scattered about in the midst of valuable European properties in those localities. They consist generally of unsightly and insanitary hovels occupied by Indians of the lowest type. The dwelling often stands in a small plot of ground on which vegetables are grown. Unfortunately they are situated beyond the limits of the Durban Municipality; and the sanitary supervision of the locality is in the hands of a District Inspector, in the service of the Government, who pays it only periodical visits.

What is evidently urgently needed is the creation of an efficient local authority to deal with the insanitary conditions complained of.

ALTERATION OF LICENSING LAWS.

204. In paragraphs 132 to 141 of this Report we have set out in detail those provisions of the respective Licensing Laws of the four Provinces of the Union which are relevant to our enquiry.

If the recommendations of the Commission are to be effectually craried out, and some of the legitimate grievances of the Indian community removed, it will ue necessary to make material alterations in the Licensing Laws of the Cape, Transvaal and Natal Provinces. We have already shown that the Orange Free State province is not directly concerned in the Asiatic problem; nor can it reasonably be expected that that Province would readily assent to a radical alteration of its legislative measures, which are said to have given general satisfaction. On the other hand there can be no doubt that a uniform license law throughout the Union would be of great advantage. If this cannot be achieved, then as regards the other three provinces, where Asiatic traders are found in considerable numbers, we are of opinion that their respective laws relating to the issue of trade licenses should be assimilated in a comprehensive consolidating Act of Parliament. Inasmuch as the state of licensed presmises and the suitability of certain classes of trade or business to particular localities, fall peculiarly within the province of Municipalities responsible for the sanitary condition and good government of the town, the local authority should likewise be charged with the granting of trading licenses.

205. With that end in view we would recommend as follows:—

(1) The granting of all licenses to trade (not being liquor licenses), or of certificates authorising their issue by a Receiver of Revenue, should in the towns and villages be entrusted to the local authorities exercising Municipal functions, with the right however to delegate their powers to a Committee and (or) a licensing officer against whose decisions an appeal should lie to the delegating body;

(2) for localities outside the limits of those Municipal bodies, to Divisional Councils in the Cape Province; but in those Provinces where no such Councils exist to special licensing officers appointed for the several districts of those provinces by the Administrator;

(3) Renewals of existing licenses should be granted as a matter of course, subject to No. 9 hereof;

(4) the various grounds upon which an application for a new license to trade can be refused by the Licensing body or officer should be specified in the Act or Ordinance;

(5) the grounds embodied in the Transvaal Ordinance No. 9 of 1912 might be followed as a basis; but it should be made clear that the Licensing body or officer has the right to refuse such application on any of the following grounds:—

(a) That the premises in respect of which the license is applied for are not suitable;

(b) That the class of business proposed to be carried on in them is not suited to the locality applied for;

(c) That the applicant is not a fit and proper person to hold such a license or carry on such business;

(6) The reasons for the refusal of any license or certificate should be recorded, together with any evidence that may have been given for or against the application;

(7) There should be no appeal from any decision of such Licensing body or officer on grounds 5 (a) and 5 (b); but

(8) On ground 5 (c), referring to objections to the applicant personally, there should be a final appeal from all Licensing authorities to a special Appeal Board, consisting of three persons of independent judgment appointed by the Administrator of the Province.

(9) Renewals should be refused by the issuer of licences if he receives notice from the Licensing Authority that the original certificate for its issue has been cancelled or withdrawn on any of the following grounds:

(a) that the premises have become unsuitable;

(b) that the business is unsuitable for the locality;

(c) that the business has been conducted in an improper and unsatisfactory manner;

(d) that the holder is a prohibited immigrant;

(e) that the holder is no longer *bona fide* interested in the licence.

(10) Objections to renewals may be lodged with the Licensing Authority by any member of the public, as well as by the police or health officers; but before any decision is arrived at, notice of such objections should be given to the licence holder, who must be granted an opportunity of submitting evidence to refute them;

(11) Transfer of a licence to another person or to other, premises should be granted as a matter of course; unless the proposed transfered is objected to as not being a fit and proper person to hold the licence, or the new premises are considered unsuitable or are situated in a locality for which the particular business is deemed not to be suited.

(12) There should be an appeal to the Appeal Board against decisions under (9) and (10) and that portion of (11) which relates to objections personal to the licence holder.

(13) Except with the consent of the Licensing Authority an applicant for a new licence which has been refused should not be allowed to make another application for a licence for the same premises until the expiration of twelve months from the original application.

(1) In case of the death of the licence holder, his widow or the legal representative of his estate, and in the case of his insolvency or the assignment of his estate, the trustee or assignee, should be allowed to carry the business under the same licence, and to renew it, on its expiration, for one year, without obtaining any certificate which may otherwise be required;

(15) Municipal bodies should have the right to prohibit the licence holder, his servants or any other person from residing in any shop, store or other place of business.

(16) The applicant for a new licence to trade (except hawkers' licences) should before obtaining the licence satisfy the Licensing body or Officer that he can read and write in one or other of the official languages.

REASONS FOR REFUSAL.

206. Notwithstanding the objections of some of the witnesses representing Municipalities, we are strongly of opinion that Licensing Authorities should be bound to give their reasons for the refusal of a hence on grounds which are personal to the applicant, and that there should be an appeal from their decision to some independent tribunal. That appears to be absolutely necessary, in order to obviate the course adopted by some Municipal Councils of refusing licences to Asiatics on the sole ground of their nationality.

At the same time, we do not recommend that there should be an appeal from a decision on the two other main grounds, relating to the condition of the premises and the suitability of the business to the particular locality; for those are matters regarding which Municipal bodies, as representatives of the public acting on the advice of their Health Officers and other Officials, would be the best judges.

207. The constitution of the Appeal Board recommended is based on that of the existing board in Natal, which consists of a retired Judge of the Supreme Court, an ex-Attorney-General and an ex-Magistrate. It has been in existence since 1916 and has given general satisfaction.

It would probably be found sufficient to appoint one such Appeal Board for each province, with its headquarters at the capital; although in the Cape Province it may be desirable to have a second board at Grahamstown for the Eastern districts.

There should be no difficulty in finding for that purpose suitable men of independent character and with judicial experience amongst the retired Magistrates and other Government Officials who are generally found resident at those centres.

The duties of such a board are not likely to be heavy, as the appeals would not be very numerous. The mere fact that a right of appeal exists, coupled with the obligation to give reasons for their decision, would suffice to ensure caution on the part of Licensing Authorities.

It is moreover, obvious that, in places where the system of separate trading areas which we have recommended is adopted the difficulties connected with the administration of the Licensing laws so far as Asiatics are concerned, will eventually be greatly diminished, if they do not entirely disappear.

THE FINAL DECISION.

208. We do not recommend any further appeal from the decisions of the appeal Boards, which should be regarded as final. But it may be found necessary in Natal to retain the provision in Act No. 22 of 1909, that, in cases where the renewal of an existing licence is refused, the appeal shall be taken to the Supreme Court. That provision having been inserted in the Act under a special agreement between the Natal Government and the Government of India, it could presumably not be repealed without the assent of the latter Government. As, however, there would now be an appeal to an independent Board from the decisions of all Licensing authorities in Natal, both within and outside the Municipalities, it is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in obtaining such assent; especially as the cases in which renewals are refused would be comparatively few in number.

209. The suggested provision, that Municipalities should have the right to prohibit licence holders or other persons from residing in any place of business is regarded by the Commission as most important. Our inspection of premises occupied by Asiatics at various places convinced us of the absolute necessity for such a provision. It would prevent overcrowding and greatly improve the sanitary conditions of the business places of Asiatics, thus removing some of the most serious grievances urged against them. It would also tend to raise the standard of living of the Asiatic.

210. The recommendation that in future no news licence to trade should be issued, unless the applicant is able to read and write in one of the official languages, would, like all other provisions of the Licensing Laws, apply to Europeans as well as Asiatics, and coloured persons generally. A cannot be regarded as unreasonable trader, whatever his nationality, is merely a hawker or pe[dd]ler submit to such an elementary education test.

As far as Asiatics are concerned, a large proportion of future applications for new licences would probably be made by South African born Indians, who have received a certain amount of education.

MINIMUM WAGES.

212. In certain centres representations were made that, in order to prevent to some extent the underselling of European traders by Asiatics, a minimum wage for assistants should be enforced and legislation introduced for the purpose. In the course of a lengthy statement submitted to us by the Transvaal British Indian Association, they say "if the complaint of unfair competition be sincere, and thought to be at all deserved, our community is prepared the recommend and conform to legislation regulating the principle of minimum profit and were on an equitable basis for all ranks of labour."

Apart from other important considerations, compulsion of this kind could be easily evaded if there is a common desire on the part of employees and employers to do so. European witnesses were clearly of opinion that collusion of this nature would be general in the case of Asiatics, particularly owing to the custom prevailing amongst Indian traders of including board and lodging in the remuneration of their employees. Again, any system of minimum wage would leave untouched the large number of small Indian traders who carry on business either alone or with the assistance of their families.

The purpose of the proposal is obviously not to ensure that the Asiatic employee be paid a living wage, but that he be paid not less than European assistants. It is a frank call for the protection of the European with his higher standard of living against the Asiatic. The subject bristles with difficulties and opens up questions of high policy; for, if the proposal be sound in regard to store assistants there is clearly no reason why it should not be extended to other occupations, where natives and others are either actual or potential competitors with Europeans.

The object of a minimum wage is to ensure that the wage-earners are paid sufficient to enable them to live in decency and reasonable comfort and in circumstances that will make them good citizens. It is not infrequently advocated with a view to preserving certain occupations for Europeans. To fix a minimum wage with the European standard of living only in view is in effect to exclude from employment other classes with a lower state of efficiency and earning capacity. Minimum wage scales, to be just to all classes and to give effect to their primary object, should therefore be adjusted with due regard to the economic requirements of each of these classes and to their earning capacity. A minimum wage based on the needs of the highest types employed must lead either to the unemployment or to the extravagant pay of people not approaching that standard. These considerations run counter to the idea underlying the proposal put forward by the European traders, and sufficiently explain why we refrain from making any recommendation on a subject which has ramifications far beyond the Asiatic question.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST ASIATICS.

217. A great many allegations of a general character were made as to the dishonest habits of Asiatic traders, they were accused of habitually evading the laws relating to the sale of foodstuffs, giving short weight, and so on; and they were said to be adepts at defrauding their creditors, and contravening the provisions of the Insolvency Laws.

No comparative statistics of convictions for any of the above offences were produced in support of those allegations, and there was an extraordinary conflict of evidence upon the question. A great many European witnesses of repute testified to the honesty and fair dealing of Indian traders, and a considerable number of well-known wholesale merchants described them as thoroughly reliable men to deal with. In fact, complaints were made by European retail traders that Asiatics have an advantage over them, in being able to secure better terms from wholesale merchants.

The only statistics regarding Insolvency were furnished by the Licensing Officer for Natal, which gave particulars of 900 Insolvent estates in that province between 1909 and 1919 (612 Europeans and 288 Asiatics), including 56 European and 156 Asiatic storekeepers. He gave the totals of the assets and liabilities in the 900 estates, from which it appeared that the assets, in proportion to the liabilities, were larger in the estates of Asiatics than in those of Europeans.

If the allegations referred to are correct, the only remedy for the grievances arising from such dishonest practices would seem to be greater vigilance on the part of the authorities in prosecuting offenders.

218. There is more substance in the complaint that the presence of an Asiatic depreciates the value of property in his neighbourhood; although even as to that there was some conflict of evidence among European witnesses. But there is little doubt that as a rule it has, though probably more in the than in the trading areas strong prejudice prevails peans in this country immmediate vicinity races.

But, alt[h] of a s[u] Ber[o] th[e]

helots. And if the arrangements which we have recommended as to allocating attractive residential sites for different classes of Asiatics, and concentrating their trading premises, can be carried out successfully, there should be little cause for such complaints in the future.

PROHIBITED IMMIGRANTS.

219. More active steps should be taken to deal with prohibited immigrants who are successful in evading Immigration Officers. At the ports of the Union their detection is comparatively easy; but they generally land at some Portuguese port on the East Coast, and pass surreptitiously through the Transvaal into the Cape Province and Natal; although they do not risk remaining in Transvaal territory, owing to the system of registration which prevails there.

The question of introducing compulsory registration in the Cape Province was mooted at the sittings of the Commission at Cape Town; but the Indian community strongly objected to the proposal, unless it were made to apply to all races without discrimination.

In Natal, with its large Indian population, its introduction would not be practicable.

In our opinion, however, illicit immigration could be reduced to a minimum, even in Natal and the Cape, without registration of Asiatics, by a stricter and more drastic administration of the Immigration Acts. For that purpose it will be necessary to invoke more assistance from the Police and Railway Officials, and to increase the staffs of the Principal Immigration Officers.

220. In the Transvaal the senior Police Officer in each town is appointed an Immigration Officer; he receives strict written instructions specifying his duties in connection with Asiatics, and as opportunities arise an official from the Immigration office visits the towns. On these visits the Police Officials are instructed as to their functions and powers in connection with prohibited immigrants. The other two Principal Immigration Officers, at Cape Town and Durban, are so pressed with work in connection with European and other immigration at the Ports that with their present staffs these special steps cannot be taken.

Sub-section (1), Section eight of Act 22 of 1913 provides that 'No prohibited immigrant shall be entitled to obtain a licence to carry on any trade or calling in the Union or (as the case may be) in any province wherein his residence is unlawful or to acquire therein any interest in land, whether leasehold or freehold, or in any other immovable property."

In the Transvaal measures are taken to obtain from all trade-licensing authorities a copy of every application form made by an Asiatic for a trade licence, and we were informed that the examination of these licence forms provided a very efficient check on illicit immigration.

Similar steps should be taken in Natal and the Cape, and in all of the provinces the Registrar of Deeds should before passing transfer ascertain from the Immigration Department whether purchasers of land are prohibited immigrants.

UNIFIED CONTROL.

222. We would recommend that the administration of the Asiatic policy of the Union Government should be placed in the hands of one official under whose charge would come all administrative functions, together with the official records relating to Asiatics. This officer should also be entrusted with the duty of securing full statistics regarding Asiatics in the Union and of the arrivals in and departures from South Africa. Details of all applications for trade licences, and transactions in connection with the purchase of land and property made by Asiatics throughout the Union, should be sent to him in order to ensure the enforcement of the provisions of Section eight of Act 22 of 1913, above set out.

On the other hand, he should keep in close touch with the various sections of the Indian community, see that the laws are applied in a just manner, give a ready ear to any complaints or grievances and generally safeguard their interests.

223. We would suggest that in order to remove the doubts, as to the effectual prevention of illicit entry into the Union by Asiatics, which are apparently entertained by a considerable section of the public, various provisions of the Immigrants Regulation Act should be rigidly enforced, that the discretionary powers conferred upon the Minister by the Act in future be sparingly used.

In the Transvaal, the statistics which have been Report should [be] conception and prevailing [o] commu[nity]

It [is]

NEW EGYPTIAN CABINET.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROGRAMME AND POLICY.

AN INDEPENDENT EGYPT—THE GOAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes giving particulars of the formation of the new cabinet under the presidency of Adly Yeghan Pasha. Its political programme has been published in the form of a letter to the Sultan. It declares its main object is to secure an agreement with Great Britain, which will establish beyond doubt, the independence of Egypt, a task which, it says, has been greatly facilitated by the British Government's recent decision with regard to the abolition of the protectorate. It promises a constitution which it will elaborate and shall be in accordance with modern ideas and that there shall be complete freedom for the expression of the country's views when the time comes for the elections of the constituent assembly, which will be called upon to ratify the agreement, which it hopes to be able to make in London.

MARTIAL LAW TO BE ABOLISHED.

It gives an undertaking that no legislation or important reforms shall be introduced until the new parliamentary regime is in operation and the country has had an opportunity of expressing its opinion on these questions and it holds out the hope that in a very short time it will be possible to do away with martial law and censorship and return to a normal regime. The announcement of the constitution of the cabinet and the publication of its programme have been received with widespread approval.

FERRY BOAT CAPSIZES NEAR NOAKHALI.

HEAVY TOLL OF VICTIMS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NOAKHALI, April 11.

A disastrous accident occurred here yesterday to a ferry boat. It appears that the boat playing between the Island of Hatiya and the mainland of Noakhali while on the way to Noakhali with about 125 passengers and about 150 maunds of rice and paddy, was overtaken by a strong gale near Char Jabbar and ultimately ran against a submerged char and remained fast. There was a very heavy current running and the boat after being badly buffetted by waves capsized with all on board at about 1.30 p.m. and after breaking in two became a total wreck.

About 60 passengers were picked up by the Char Jabbar ferry boatmen and taken to the town in a helpless condition. From the report so far received from the survivors it appears there were two female passengers with children on board, one of whom is said to have survived and no trace of the other woman and the remaining male passengers has yet been obtained. It is apprehended that the mortality has been very heavy.

The sinking of the boat is alleged partly to overloading as it is understood the boat was permitted to carry only 40 passengers and 20 head of cattle. The local "Seva Samity" clothed and fed a large number of survivors and also paid their passage home. The loss to the passengers both in money and kind has been very heavy.

th,

APPRENTICES IN BAD.

OF

HELOTRY IN THE "EMPIRE."

(Continued from previous page.)

Law of the Transvaal (Act No. 35 of 1908) and Act No. 37 of 1919 should not be repealed (paragraph 198).

(2) There should be no compulsory repatriation of Asiatics (paragraph 118); but

(3) Voluntary repatriation should be encouraged as outlined in our Interim Report submitted in May, 1920 (paragraph 119).

(4) There should be no compulsory segregation of Asiatics; but

(5) A system of voluntary separation should be introduced under which municipalities should have the right, subject to certain conditions

(a) to lay out residential areas for Asiatics;

(b) to set aside certain streets or portions of the town for Asiatic traders, to which existing license holders should gradually be attracted

(6) These areas should be selected and allocated by a board of independent persons, in consultation with the Municipal Council and Asiatic community (paragraphs 120 to 131 and 200-201).

Asiatic community (paragraphs 120 to 131 and 200-201).

(7) In Natal the right of Asiatics to acquire and own land for farming or agricultural purposes, outside townships, should be confined to the coast belt, say 20 to 30 miles inland (paragraph 199).

(8) Law 3 of 1885 (Transvaal) should remain applicable to the Vryeid, Utrecht and Paulpietersburg districts of Natal (paragraph 178).

(9) The existing laws relating to Asiatics in Zululand and the Transkeian Territories should remain unaltered (paragraphs 179 and 189).

(10) A uniform "License Law" applicable to all the Provinces of the Union should, if possible be enacted. If that is impracticable, the laws relating to the issue of Trade License in the Cape Province, the Transvaal and Natal should be assimilated in a comprehensive consolidating Act of Parliament providing, *interalia*:—

(a) That the granting of all licenses to trade (not being liquor licences) shall be entrusted to municipal bodies within the area of their jurisdicton; outside those areas, to Divisional Councils in the Cape Province, and in the other Provinces to special Licensing Officers appointed by the Administrator.

(b) The grounds upon which an application for the grant of a new license may be refused.

(c) That the reasons for the refusal to grant any license shall be recorded, together with any evidence tendered for or against the application.

(d) That, in the case of the refusal of a license on the ground that the applicant is not a fit and proper person to hold the same or to carry on the proposed business, there shall be a final appeal to a Special Appeal Board, appointed by the Administrator.

(e) That municipal bodies shall have the right to prohibit the license holder, or any other person, from residing in any shop, store or other place of business (paragraphs 204 to 211).

(11) There should be no relaxation in the enforcement of the Immigration Laws, and more active steps should be taken to deal with prohibited immigrants who have evaded the provisions of those laws (paragraphs 219 to 223).

(12) The administration of the Asiatic policy of the Government should be placed in the hands of one official with duties as set out in paragraph 222.

MR. BAXTTR'S RESERVATION.

Appended to the report is Mr. Duncan Baxter's reservation Mr. Baxter says:—

I dissent from the recommendation contained in paragraph 199 of this Report, viz., that the right of Asiatics to acquire land in Natal for farming and agricultural purposes should be restricted to the Coast Belt. It seems to me a retrograde proposal, inconsistent with other recommendations in the Report, which are founded on the idea of voluntary separation and not compulsory. It is also a restriction of existing rights of ownership, and, in the case of exindentured Indians and their descendants, a breach of the conditions of recruitment, which I think should be scrupulous adhered to in the interests of good feeling and the sense of fairplay, so necessary in our relations with the Indians in South Africa and the Government of India.

With a policy of attracting Indians to the Coast Belt by good treatment and security of tenure I am in agreement. I go further and believe that it would be an act of wisdom on the part of the Government to acquire land in that part of Natal and lease it on favourable terms to Indians. The climate and agriculture of the Coast Belt are admittedly those best suited to Indian enterprise, and if such a policy were effectively carried out, it would not only be to the advantage of the Indian cultivators and the consuming public, but it would tend also to [illegible] the fear of an Indian "invasion" [illegible] European farmers in the uplands

MR. GANDHI'S TASK.

MODERATES' "VIOLENT" COOPERATION WITH GOVT.

"A Traveller", in a letter addressed to the "Indian Social Reformer", writes:—

Sir,—Jesus Christ is sometimes spoken of as the Prince of Peace. Mahatma Gandhi can also be called the modern Prince of Peace. The mission of Christ was purely religious and yet he was misunderstood by many people of his time, including the governing officers, and the flame of hatred ultimately consumed his life. Mr. Gandhi's mission is openly political, though the call has come to him from the eternal principles of justice and mercy. It is no wonder that his motive should be misunderstood as the subversion of the present Government and it is rumoured that in some quarters the feeling of hatred was reached a stage which consumed Christ. Whether the rumour has any foundation or not (and I hope it has none) there is no doubt that the present political situation is so serious and subtle that every responsible person, from the official circles as well as from every political party, will do well to think twice before making any criticism of the opposite party. Every party must at once realize the uselessness of such criticism as well as the dangerous feelings roused in the masses by it. The Moderates and the Besant party should bear in mind that Mahatma Gandhi is the strongest force for peace and he has won the mind of the people because he has a definite constructive programme of work for the immediate satisfaction of the wants of the people as well as their uplift from degeneration. The reason of the Moderates not getting a hearing is not so much their difference of views as the "violent" co-operation with Government and want of a programme of their own to right the outstanding grievances of the people.

The Moderates, though not really satisfied with the present Reform Act, thought it a sufficient beginning. Nobody quarrels about this honest difference of opinion. But they must also admit that the present councils do not claim the support of the majority of the electors and they also do not include the majority of the persons fit to be there. And so the present councils do not represent what either the Moderates or the Government expected them to be before they were boycotted, and this is sufficient ground for the Moderates to tell Government that it would be a bad experiment to work these cauncils in spite of so much opposition. This unwise co-operation made the people lose their faith in the Moderate leaders.

But further than that, the Hon. Mr. Sastri and Mr. Jamnadas have betrayed the useless nature of the present councils by yielding important parts of their resolutions which were expected to test both the power of the elected members and the attitude of Government. And finally the greatest claim for these reforms, viz., that they would make a recurrence of the Punjab tragedy impossible, has been blown to the winds as clearly as it could be, and if the Moderates still decide to co-operate, it would be "violent" co-operation—violent to the mind of the majority, violent to the good of India! So I request the Moderate leaders to examine the stability of their own ground before fighting Non-Cooperation.

Finally, I must say that the policy of repression begun in so many places is the worst that the Government has taken on the eve of an important change in the Viceroyalty. The Indian masses are so ground to death by centuries of social and political serfdom that it is impossible to stimulate them to violence except by violence, which is possible here only on the part of the Government. Mahatma Gandhi has at present to do the difficult work of pacifying the natural reaction to such violence, and it would be no fault of his if he does not succeed completely under the present policy.

A PRESENT TO THE I C S

A valued correspondent, who is "exceptionally competent to discuss the question", writes to the "Indian Social Reformer": "Has your attention been attracted to one of the replies in Parliament about the Secretary of State considering whether the four per cent. deduction to I. C. S. men should not be paid back for the whole period of their service instead of as now from 1919? I am not sure exactly what this means. I understand it to mean that, amongst the new concessions which have been given to the I. C. S., along with increases in their salaries, is the doing away with any contribution from them on account of their pension. Formerly four per cent. deduction was made and cerdited to Government; now this will be considered as contribution to a Provident Fund which the officer himself will receive and Government will pay the full £1,000 a year from its own pockets. As to those already in the service, it was decided that this should take effect from December, 1919. Apparently what the Secretary of State now wants to consider is whether the refund should not be made from the very beginning of their service; if so, I consider it a most iniquitous charge on the depleted revenues of India. These men have had no end of concession during their service. They got Exchange compensation allowance; they have increased rates of pay; they got very handsome bonuses for their family pension funds. They entered the service on the distinct understanding of making this contribution and now, if I have correctly understood the meaning of this question in Parliament, they are to be given the whole of the contributions they have made before. The number of Civilians is almost 1,400 and if the accumulations from the beginning of their service with compound interest on each of these be put at the exceedingly moderate figure of Rs. 20,000, it [illegible] present from the revenues of India between 2½ and 3 crores. I think [illegible] deserves careful consideration [illegible] hear that officers are being [illegible] compensation allowance. [illegible] as increases have been [illegible] with a considerable [illegible] allowance in addi-

POLICY OF N. C. O. LEADERS.

CAMPAIGN NOT TO BE RELAXED.

MR. ASAF ALI INTERVIEWED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 13.

Interviewed by a representative of the of the Associated Press, Mr. Asaf Ali emphatically reaffirmed his faith in the effectiveness of the non-violent Non-Co-operation movement and further asserted that the course adopted by the Government to combat the movement being a proof of open war, could hardly be expected to restore confidence in Government. Replying to a question about Mahomadali's views reported as expressed at Erode, he said, it was never denied that the Ali Brothers lent their support to non-violent Non-Co-operation subject to Islamic injunctions regarding the use of the sword but, he knew nothing which justified a suggestion that they or any other Muslim leader had qualified their allegiance to non-violent Non-Co-operation in any other way.

WRONGS TO BE RECTIFIED FIRST.

Question regarding Hon. Raza Ali's letter to Mr. Gandhi for suspension of the movement for two months, he suggested that the Hon. member might have been gratifying his desire to stand in the limelight. There was not the least intention on the part of non-cooperators so far as he knew, to relax the campaign. If the new Viceroy cared to confer with responsible leaders in his capacity as a private gentleman meeting other gentlemen Mr. Asaf Ali did not think that the leaders of the movement would not reciprocate the courtesy, provided complete freedom and equality characterised the inter change of views. Speaking for himself, he did not think any conference could do much good, unless it aimed primarily at the rectification of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs and finally recognised the complete mastery of Indians in their homes.

Referring to the revision of the Turkish treaty, he reiterated that the Khilafat movement was purely a religious one. The Sultan of Turkey held the prerogative of the Khilafat and the wardenship of holy places as a trust on behalf of the entire Muslim world, of which he could not be deprived except by consent of the Muslim world, nor could Arabs claim any interference with or authority over the *Jazeratularab*, which was by all the canons of the faith they professed the property of the entire Muslim world.

ORDER AGAINST A MOULVI.

GAGGED FOR TWO MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 13.

Moulvi Abdulla Misra to-day appeared before the District Magistrate in response to a summons to show cause why he should not be bound over for one year under Section 108, C. P. C.

The Police Inspector gave evidence as to the speeches of the accused at eight meetings between March 17th and April 4th, attacking Government, supporting the Khilafat propaganda and Non-Cooperation, boycott English goods and comparing Government to tyrant-kings mentioned in Koran.

Accused declined to answer the Magistrate's questions, but made a general statement defending his actions.

The Magistrate said orders would be passed on Monday.

The police at once applied for an order restraining the Moulvi from speaking at meetings as feelings had been roused and the accused had not refrained from attending meetings even after the Magistrate's notice was served. His presence at meetings was likely to lead to disturbance of public tranquility.

The accused said he would continue the propaganda work for the good of the country and do his duties as dictated by his religion. He was bound to obey the principles enumerated by Non-Cooperation leaders and would obey such orders as the Magistrate might pass pending the decision of his friends like Mr. Gandhi and Maulana Abdul Bari.

The Magistrate passed orders restraining the Moulvi from attending meetings or speaking for two months.

A large crowd assembled outside the Court, but though great enthusiasm prevailed the crowd was orderly and well-behaved when the Moulvi emerged from the Court he was garlanded and escorted to a motor car amidst great cheering.

BURMA COUNCIL.

SEDITION AGITATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 13.

The Legislative Council yesterday passed Bills and decided by 16 votes to 5 to refer the Rural Self-Government Bill to a Select Committee. This was opposed on the ground that the Bill should come before the enlarged Council after the Reform Scheme.

A resolution that agitators or seditionists be formally warned before action was taken was opposed by the Chief Secretary who in a vigorous speech differentiated between agitation and sedition and said that the constitutional agitation was not a crime. The preaching of sedition and the overstepping the line between agitation and sedition, the thick mark line was another matter and the speaker intimated that warning were repeatedly given before taking action.

The resolution was defeated.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

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INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

3356 patients took advantage of the Nandkooverba Charitable Zenana Hospital at Dhoraji (Kathiawar). The daily average was 108. Operation cases were 7.

* * *

At a public meeting held at Bhatkal on April 2, under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Haji Ahmadyarkhan, President of the local Khilafat Committee protest against recent arrests of Bannu leaders was made.

* * *

We understand that Mr. Erachshaw R. Heerjibehdin, Editor and Proprietor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind", is standing as a candidate for election in the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the place of Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, by the Justices of the Peace.

* * *

The tenth meeting of the parishad was held in Cawnpore on the 2nd and 3rd instant under presidenship ot Mrs. Pandiza Chandabaiji of report of the last year was read, and resolutions on Rs. 1,500 were contributed to the Shravik Asharam, Bombay.

* * *

Ali Brothers and Maulana Azad addressed crowded meetings at Hubli station. Maulana Shaukat Ali exhorted audience to win Swaraja unitedly. Maulana Azad explained Swaraja as Dharmarja and asked people to follow Non-Cooperation programme wholeheartedly.

* * *

A Burhanpur correspondent writes:—In Barangaon of Khandesh District the Khilafat Committee is very well organized. It includes one number from each of the twenty-one caste and all the castes have sworn not to take any intoxicants and not to take any case to courts.

* * *

News has been received of the surrender to the Gwalior State authorities of the notorious dacoit Gaj Singh alias Gajjud, who has been wanted by the police of Agra district and surrounding States for some months The breaking of his gang should have a salutary effect on the Agra border.—A. P.

Several ladies and gentlemen at Rajkot, have informed their relatives and friends that after their demise mourners should observe the convention of shoulder a few steps only, and then they should take the bier by a hearse to the crematory, and that they should not observe the custom of weeping loudly, etc. on public streets.

On the 3rd instant, Messrs. Patel, Lotwalla and Mandlik editor "Kolaba Samachar" and prominent gentlemen on Alibag visited the National School. After short speeches by Messrs. Patel, Lotwalla and Pandit Vishwamitra Kansik (who opened the National School) an announcement of a donation of Rs. 250 by Mr. Lotwalla was made.

Complete hartal was observed at Saugor on the 6th April notwithstanding its being the weekly market day. In the evening a Huge Mass Meeting was held when speeches were delivered emphasising the non-violence and self-purification part of Non-Cooperation. In the end an appeal was made for the Tilak Swarajya Fund. Pleaders were conspicuous by their absence.

The Seventh Session of the All-India Sanskrit Literary Conference concluded its deliberations at Agra last month. The Exhibition in connection therewith was a great success. There were several learned papers read and lectures delivered by some famous Pandits of India, besides the presidential address which was accepted by all to be a unique blealing of poetic Art / and substantial thought.

On Thursday the 7th April 1921 Khan Sahib Said Abdul Kadir Moulvi, J.P., H.E. the Governor's Bombay Body Guard and Rao Sahib Sadashiv Bhasker Limaye, B.A., Acting Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay were presented with sanads and badges of the titles conferred upon them by Government for their distinguished services by the Collector of Bombay at his office in the Old Custom House.

Bhor State Politics at the conference of the Vichitragada Taluka (Bhor State) held at Shirval on the open banks of the river Nira in the British Territory on the 27th and 28th ultimo, under the presidentship of Mr. L. J. Apte, resolutions on promotion of agriculture, means of water supply, trade free and compulsory education, elective municipalities and local boards, publishing the annual budget and administration report, removal of old duties, ferry right, etc. were passed.

A Rajkot correspondent writes under date April 6:—

Old Man's Kidneys

A Family Doctor states that the worst cases of kidney disease are found amongst people who drink too much, eat too much and lead a strenuous life of rush and hustle. He quotes an actual examination he once made of the kidney from a young man of 40, side by side with the kidney from an old man of 70. Both bore the marks of old age. WHY? Because the life the young man had led had given him in the prime of life "Old Man's Kidneys."

Old Man's Kidneys! How well this phrase sums up the too frequent explanation of backache, urinary troubles, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gravel and stone.

Kidney disease is medically listed as preventable—remember this! Avoid chills and colds be moderate in eating and drinking, get more rest, more fresh air, and cultivate bowel regularity.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills assist Nature in restoring and maintaining kidney activity. By helping these organs to purify the blood this special kidney medicine does much to counteract the bad results of indiscretion.

When the kidneys are weakened, strengthen them with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. And when the kidneys are well, let commonsense keep them well.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10.8; obtainable from all dealers.

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HOW TO ESTABLISH RAMRAJ.

MR. GANDHI AT COCANADA.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

On April 3, Mahatma Gandhi was presented an address by the Cocanada Municipality. In the course of his reply to the address, the Mahatma said:

"As an aid to the advancement of Swaraj, I have much pleasure in accepting this address from the Municipality. Because, it shows that the Municipalities of India are now as ready to receive and welcome a humble servant of theirs as they have been hitherto ready to receive and extend welcome to Governors and Viceroys. It is the fear, it is the want of faith in ourselves, which are real obstacles in our progress towards Swaraj. I am not likely to lead myself into the belief that this address is a testimonial to anything in my personal self, but I know that it constitutes an endorsement of an idea that I for the time being represent the nation. The Municipalities have now commenced to shed the fear which used to possess them and to shed the belief that Municipalities were but appendages to the Government. I venture to ask this great Municipality to take a step further and copy the example of Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Surat. I ask this Municipality to nationalise education in this Municipality. If only the Municipalities all over India will recognise their power and do their duty I venture to suggest to you that these Municipalities bear with them the promise of Swaraj. Because, after all, Swaraj is nothing but an extension of Municipal Government. And, if every village and every town of India is found capable of looking after its own affairs, surely it follows that the villages and towns of the whole of India are necessarily capable of conducting national affairs."

Mahatma Gandhi then explained what the Congress demanded of the citizens, and exhorted the audience to contribute their mite towards the Tilak Swaraj fund, to become members of the Congress organisation in large numbers and to introduce spinning wheels in every family.

FREEROM DEPENDENT ON NON-VIOLENCE.

Proceeding Mahatma Gandhi said:

"One indispensable sign of purity is that every man considers every woman as his own sister and mother and every woman considers every man as her brother and father. Having been born in a Port town myself I know what temptations the population of a Port is always exposed to. I was told only recently by a friend that the life of our people in Rangoon—and, I know that many are in the habit of going to Rangoon—is not all that can be desired. If we want Dharmaraj and not Rakshasaraj you will agree with me that personal purity is as essential as national purity. Our Swaraj consists not in self-indulgence but in self-restraint. I hope that you will devote the national week to expediting the programme that has been laid to you by the All-India Congress Committee. I hope that during that week you will make still greater efforts to make Hindu-Mussalman unity a solid thing. And I hope that during that week you will for every one of yourselves and for others make it absolutely certain that India's freedom is dependent purely on non-violence. And you will understand that an angry word uttered against our own countrymen who may not hold the same view as we do and every word uttered against an Englishman, sticks waved against a single person who might have harmed us is also violence, contrary to the precept laid down to us by the Congress. And unless we remove the fear of violence from the meanest of our countrymen and from the last of the foreigners that may be residing in our midst we may not be called a nation for democracy. And we commit a satanic breach of non-violence when we consider a single man as untouchable, when we consider that a single man in India, even though he may be a leper or a pariah, that his touch pollutes, that his shadow takes away Vaishnavite or Shivite purity. The teaching of the Bhagavad Gita is absolutely as clear as daylight. It enjoins upon us to treat Brahman and Chandala with the same love, with the same spirit of brotherhood. A Brahman ceases to be a Brahman when he considers a single man as inferior to him. One of the sweetest names for God that human loftiness has invented is Dasanudasa, servant of the servants. And it is time that India got rid of this curse of untouchability.

A WORD TO WOMEN.

"And now a word specially to the dear sisters who have assembled. Wherever I have travelled, the women of India have treated me with affection. And wherever I have gone I have asked from you sisters, a blessing for myself and for Maulana Shaukat Ali. And I ask you to give us the blessings that other sisters have given us. And, you know, what we want the blessing for. We are fighting the battle of freedom and of India's religions. We are trying to replace this Ravanaraj by Ramaraj. And you know, in that Asokavatika that Divine Sita rejected the finer ornaments. She rejected the spices and tempting foods that Ravana sent to her. She was satisfied to live on the fruits that the tree of Asokavatika yielded to her. I ask you, the descendants of that same Sita, to follow in her footsteps. Our Shastras have given me the assurance that the blessings of a pure woman can never go wrong. And I want you to be armed with the same purity that Sita possessed. And if you are fired with the same spirit of Sita you will not hesitate to tell your husbands or fathers that you don't want ornaments for your pleasure, either their pleadings in the courts or services in high offices. And tell them that your strong arms and nimble fingers will work at the spinning wheel. You will tell them that the fruits of your labours will supplement the earnings that your husbands, brothers and fathers may bring home. And you will refuse to send your children to Ravanaraj schools. And, if with a heart pure and bodies undefiled by foreign garments you give us blessings, I know, I have every confidence that we get Dharma Raj during this year. I want you to give me out of the fulness of your hearts —not out of shame—whatever ornaments you would, whatever money you would. This money will be spent in taking spinning wheels to poor homes and in educating poor boys. You and I may not deck ourselves with ornaments or with fine dresses so long as there is a single man or woman who has to get his or her food or clothing. I thank you for giving me such a patient hearing.

"SATISFIED WITH A PIE."

"You understand now that all our speeches, and our resolutions are addressed to ourselves. Unlike as of old our speeches, our resolutions now require us to do something rather than Government. I would ask you to give me at least one ocular demonstration that you are all intent upon attaining Swaraj. I will ask you to give whatever you can to the volunteers who will presently go into your midst whether it is a pie or one rupee or whether a bangle or ornament—all these things will be helpful for winning Swaraj if voluntarily given—and with a determination to get Swaraj. I want nothing out of shame nor out of compulsion. I am satisfied with a pie as I am satisfied with millions. May God grant you courage and ability to go through the discipline that is required of you during this year.

After the speech was finished, volunteers went out into several blocks to collect money and ornaments and jewels. The value of collections is estimated at Rs 4,000. —"The Hindu."

"THE MODEL"

The first five numbers of the new Bombay Anglo-Gujarati weekly, "The Model," sent to us for review show that the enterprise has been well begun and therefore, augurs well for its success and a very bright future. There are several Anglo-Gujarati weeklies in Bombay, each catering, more or less, for a particular class of readers. This weekly, judging from its present policy, is likely soon to attract to its clientele, readers of varying shades of opinion and of all sections of the Gujarati-speaking public. Its tone is sober, not hysterical nor of servile cringing for official favours or smiles. We are assured that the paper will not hesitate to criticise vigorously the bureaucratic actions when they fall short of public expectations or are manifestly against public interests, but, at the same time, it will not fail to give its meed of praise whenever a right official action demands it.

This journal, it should be noted was till lately published every month under the name of "The Model Mansik," and the present opportunity has been seized of converting it into a regular weekly under the shortened name, "The Model." One of the features of the journal is to popularise the writings and teachings of Mr. Gandhi to which it devotes several columns every week. The interviews of leaders like Mr. Gandhi and the Ali brothers, given in the journal, ought to prove instructive reading to all. One of the aims of the journal is to convince the Parsis of the utility of joining the Swadeshi and Non-Cooperation and allied movements and of pointing out the disadvantages and the pitfalls of their present policy of inaction and aloofness. The promoters of the journal are two enterprising youths,—one, Mr. H. Furdunji, who is Proprietor and Joint Editor and the other Mr. N. B. Panthakey, the Joint Editor. The latter's experience in Gujarati journalism extends over twenty years. The great interest he has evinced in Khilafat, Non-Cooperation, Swadeshi and cognate subjects together with his ripe experience of the wants of all sections of the Gujarati-speaking public, should stand him in good stead to enable him to make the journal one of the most readable and unique among Bombay Gujarati weeklies—indeed the "Model" of its kind. The get-up and the printing are excellent. Its English columns, we are told, are in the hands of a capable lawyer and writer and should prove instructive reading every week. We wish the journal every success.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. REPORT.

The Board of Directors of the Bombay Young Men's Chdistian Association have brought out their report for the year 1920. The total membership (active and associate) of the civil branches in Bombay at the close of the year was 1,073. The Association has provided young men comfortable living accommodation at reasonable rates.

All the four branches were filled to the limit of their hostel capacity. The total number of residents at the close of the year was 194.

The activities of the Army Branch were mainly confined to the provision of recreation and entertainment to British troops as well as Indian soldiers passing through or stationed in Bombay and also to the sick and wounded in the various hospitals. The total number of entertainments which included cinema shows, theatricals, concerts, for which the joint Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross Committee was responsible was 1,006 during the year.

CEYLON WAKES UP

ANOTHER SMALL NATION.

(By Col. Wedgwood, M.P.)

Two questions agitate Ceylon—the Constitution and the rubber slump. Tea may recover, has recovered, indeed; but rubber is a national tragedy. The Cinghalese, however, concentrate on the cocoanut palm and leave tea and rubber more to the Englishman, and common people still demand soap, while soap demands cocoanuts. So that the coloured inhabitants of Ceylon are at liberty to worry chiefly over the Constitution.

They never worried before; they just prospered in the past. But the war has changed all things. It changed India, and gave Ceylon's neighbours the beginning of responsible Government; it gave them also Gandhi. It gave Ceylon the martial law times of 1915, when for the first time under England brutality ruled and justice slept. That woke nationalism, and other worse things. All the East watched the West committing suicide in France, and watched coldly smiling, hoping. Now no self-respecting Tamil or Cinghalese is content to go on as in the past; that would be undignified. To be ruled, even by the British, whom on the whole they like, would be unseemly for an educated people.

HANDY WITH A KNIFE.

People who do not know Ceylon think of it, no doubt, as inhabited by a crowd of black pagans ruled for their good by missionaries and beautiful white supermen, and duly grateful to "massa". That sort of ignorance will destroy the Empire. In actual fact the people remind me irresistibly of Italians. To begin with, they are as handy and rapid with the knife. Next they are superciliously proud of their ancient civilisation and independence. Education is universal; schools and well-dressed children are everywhere to delight the eye of Mr. H. A. L. Fisher; all which reminds one of Italy from its very imperfections. And last, every single candidate for the coming General Election is a Christian, mostly of the well-known R.C. type.

For all public meetings English has been till now the normal language; many leaders cannot make a speech at all in the vernacular. At one of my country meetings I asked all who could not follow an English speech to hold up their hands; a dozen hands were held up, and I therefore insisted on being translated. This is not a country in the outer darkness, but a well-read modern people, proud of their country, friendly to England, and every bit as capable of managing their own affairs as an Italian or a South African Boer. "They are corrupt and lacking in self-reliance". Of course they are. If those are grounds for denying a little self-government we should all go back to the Age of Augustus.

TAME CHRISTIANS.

The Colonial Office, looking at all this through official spectacles, saw only some tame Christianised aristocrats among the Cinghalese—an official cast who flourished in minor office under the far-spreading tree of British rule. They had a nice little Council, with one elected member for show. It was not a Council: it was a tea party to advise the Governor, with the genial Governor in the chair. The Colonial Office made an heroic effort. They increased the elected M.L. C.'s from one to eleven, and sat back exhausted with the effort, awaiting the cheers. Cat-calls and hooting were the only response. Every line of the Order in Council was held up to ridicule. The Bourbons appeared scholarly beside our own only Colonial Office advisers.

There are nine provinces in Ceylon, and each received a member; the Western Province, being over populous, received two members, and Colombo itself had one. To stand for the Council a man must reside permanently (not have a residence merely within the constituency). As a result and intentionally all but one of the best thinkers and politicians and philanthrophists of Ceylon, who all reside in Colombo, are excluded permanently from the Council.

You need not, if you feel that way, trust the people;; but you should never show that you do not trust them when asking their co-operation. This it was that produced the wave of indignation and non-cooperation which in a month brought Government to its senses. Rapidly a promise was given to "scrap the lot" in a year, and start to build afresh. Ceylon is awaiting with a bated breath the next reincarnation.

A TESTING GROUND.

What the inhabitants of Ceylon ask for is a moderate instalment of self-government. They want a legislative council of 50 members, to which they shall be allowed to elect 30 members from 30 separate territorial constituencies, without any residential or test qualification. They ask for certain subjects of administration—education, public works, labour, local government and industry—to be transferred to "native" Ministers responsible to and removable by the Legislative Council. Two-fifths of the members would still be nominated by the Governor to look after the special interests of Europeans, Planters, Burghers, Moslems, Eurasians, etc., in case regular election by the ordinary electors should fail to send such minorities on to the Council. Other nominees could watch the interest of labour and the voteless Tamil coolie.

If the Colonial Office can be induced to accept this, not only will Ceylon be content, but the example may well help the perilous situation in India, where these terms have been refused as inadequate. And we, too, may welcome an extension of the real British Commonwealth—free comrades instead of subject races. Ceylon as an example is worth more than Ceylon itself.

Kathawar is again full of nationalism at a mass meeting of Rajkot citizens held two days Mr. Manilal Kothari explained the significance of the Satyagraha Week. As a result, to celebrate the week, a Committee of influencial gentlemen was formed this early morning the national maidan was the scene of unparalleled enthusiasm. People in thousand attended the procession which moved through all the principle parts. A complete hartal was observer.

"Told I was Incurable"

Our portrait is of Mrs. WHELAN, of 105, Church Street, North Shields, England, who writes:

"I have suffered for over five years with abscesses in the face and neck, and have been through two operations, but they did me little good, and I was told I was incurable. My face was in a terrible state and I often prayed to die. Then my husband wrote from his camp saying that one of his chums had been speaking to him about 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and told me to try it. Well, I bought a bottle, and after using it the effect was wonderful. I could see it was clearing my face, and most of the severe pain left me, so I kept on using the Mixture, and after seven weeks I am cured."

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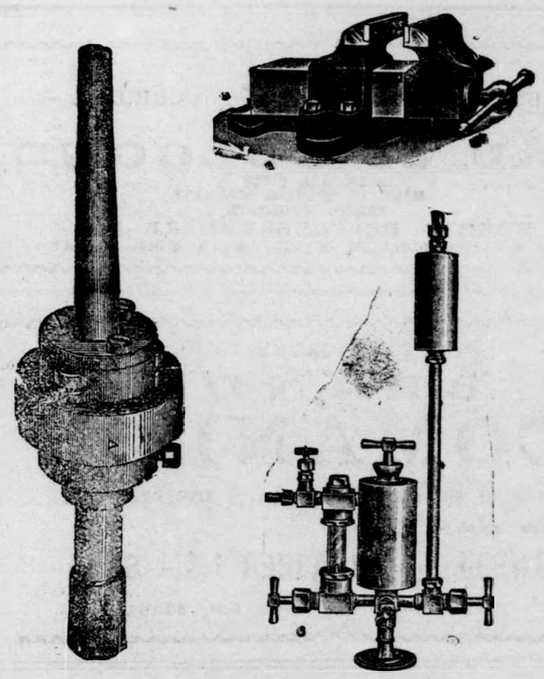

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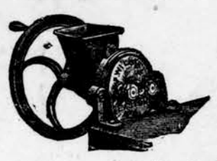

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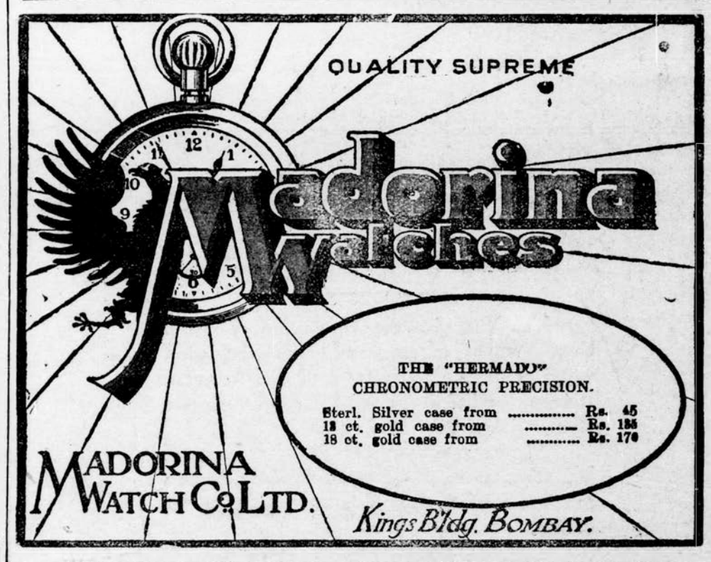
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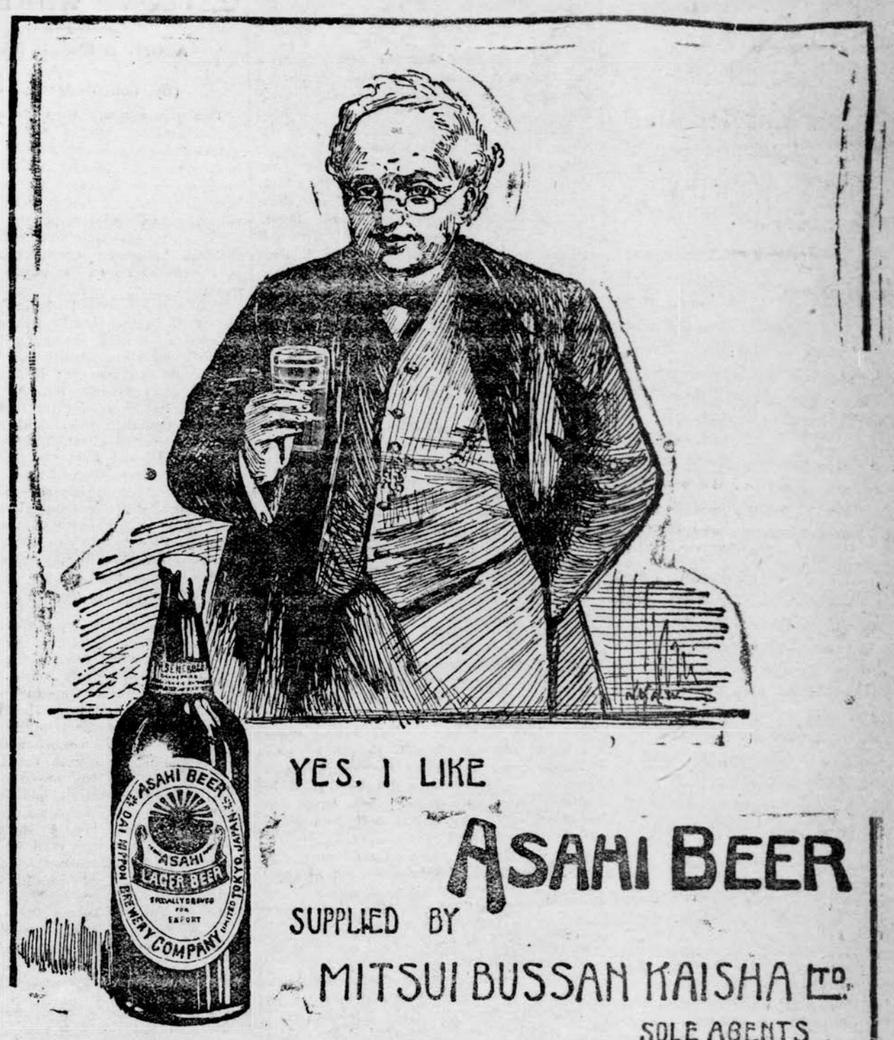

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